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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Briefs

Arab, French Financing to CILSS 1

ANGOLA

Soviet, Cuban, GDR Assistance in Political-Ideological Training
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 26 Jan 82)..... 2Procedures for Contracting Foreign Cooperants Reviewed
(Jose Chimuco; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 23 Jan 82)..... 3

BENIN

Kerekou, PRPB Censure Education Union
(EHUZU, 23 Dec 81)..... 6Togo, Benin Officials Meet, Communique Released
(EHUZU, 24 Dec 81)..... 10Concern for Food Supplies During Dry Season Noted
(EHUZU, 21 Dec 81)..... 13

CAMEROON

Resettlement Problems of Nylon Zone Described
(CAMEROON TRIBUNE, 14 Aug 81)..... 14

GUINEA-BISSAU

Vieira's USSR Visit, Results Reviewed
(NO PINTCHA, 9 Dec 82)..... 17

Briefs

Komsomol Delegation Visit 20

IVORY COAST

Major Industrial Projects for 1982 Outlined (Adama Diabate; FRATERNITE- MATIN, 5 Jan 82).....	21
--	----

LESOTHO

Prime Minister Opens LNDC Center (LESOTHO WEEKLY, 22 Jan 82).....	25
Sekhonyana Dismisses Mokhehle's Threats of War (LESOTHO WEEKLY, 22 Jan 82).....	26
South African Exiles Assured Asylum Here (LESOTHO WEEKLY, 22 Jan 82).....	27
Prime Minister Predicts Bright Future for Jobs (L. Lejakane; LESOTHO WEEKLY, 22 Jan 82).....	28
African Association To Improve University Education To Be Formed (LESOTHO WEEKLY, 22 Jan 82).....	30

MOZAMBIQUE

Basic Agreement With Portugal on Cahora Bassa Revenue (NOTICIAS, 21 Jan 82).....	31
Vieira Stresses Friendship, Cooperation With Iraq (NOTICIAS, 21 Jan 82).....	33
Port, Access Canal Hydrographic Survey Announced (NOTICIAS, 20 Jan 82).....	35
Increased Taxes Levied on Tobacco, Beer (NOTICIAS, 20 Jan 82).....	36
English-Language Technical Training Course (NOTICIAS, 21 Jan 82).....	38

SIERRA LEONE

New Recipe for Economic Stability Offered (DAILY MAIL, 1, 2 Feb 82).....	39
Bank Governor's Proposals Plan Welcomed, Editorial	
National Power Authority Is Born (DAILY MAIL, 30 Jan 82).....	42

Oil Pack--Mines Ministry Clarifies Issues (DAILY MAIL, 1 Feb 82).....	43
Briefs	
Ahmadiyya Conference	44
SOUTH AFRICA	
Little Change Expected of P. W. Botha, 1982 Parliament (Editorial; SOWETAN, 1 Feb 82).....	45
DET Age Limit Rule Protested (SOWETAN, 29 Jan, 1 Feb 82).....	47
Atteridgeville Council, by Monk Nkomo TAC To Mobilize Community, by Sello Rabothata No Witchhunt--DET, by Sam Mabe	
'SOWETAN' Reaction to Steyn Commission Report Given (Editorial; SOWETAN, 2 Feb 82).....	49
Government Treatment of Squatters as 'Political Problem' Hit (Editorial; SOWETAN, 28 Jan 82).....	50
Former Transkei Army Boss Charged With Fraud (SOWETAN, 2 Feb 82).....	52
Lack of Capital Investment in Soweto Hit (Editorial; SOWETAN, 26 Jan 82).....	53
Sobantu High School Students Stage Boycott (SOWETAN, 1 Feb 82).....	54
Detained Sister of 'SOWETAN' Reporter Released (Sello Rabothata; SOWETAN, 1 Feb 82).....	55
Black Sash Calls for Release of All Detainees (Len Kalane; SOWETAN, 28 Jan 82).....	56
Matric Exam Rewrite Decision Protested (SOWETAN, 29 Jan, 1 Feb 82).....	57
Students' Walkout Committee To Report Back on Legal Steps Principals' Offices Set Afire	
Mamelodi Residents Ignore Board's Instructions (SOWETAN, 1, 2 Feb 82).....	59
Backyard Shacks Stay, by Norman Ngale Drastic Action Threatened, by Monk Nkomo	

Reportage on DET Ruling on Language Training (SOWETAN, various dates).....	61
Official Languages Dropped, by Sello Rabothata Decision Stirs Anger, by Sello Rabothata Education System Blamed Pupils Have No Right To Decide Language, by Sam Mabe Cartoon View	
Lack of Housing for Blacks Hit (SOWETAN, 29, 26 Jan 82).....	66
Reports, Plans, Editorial Cartoon View	
Briefs	
DET Evicts Caretakers	68
Atteridgeville Victims	68
Dr Mamphela Ramphele	68
SWAZILAND	
Mabuza Threatens To Expel Lukhele (THE SWAZI OBSERVER, 30 Jan 82).....	69
Lecturer Disappears Before Arms Cache Discovery (THE SWAZI OBSERVER, 30 Jan 82).....	70
Briefs	
Foreign Assets Decline	71
ZAIRE	
Former Colonizing Nations Telecommunications Control Noted (ELIMA, 29-30 Nov 81).....	72
ZIMBABWE	
Government Investment in Automation Seen Unlikely (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 29 Jan 82).....	73

BRIEFS

ARAB, FRENCH FINANCING TO CILSS--Praia, 20 Jan--The Islamic countries have donated \$210 million (about 7.5 million meticals) for programs of the Interstate Committee to Fight the Drought in the Sahel (CILSS), an official Cape Verdian source announced on Monday night. The meeting of technicians of the eight member countries of the committee began on Monday morning; the proceedings are being conducted in specialized committees. The contribution from the Arab countries will be distributed by the member nations according to the programs and specific conditions of each country. On Monday afternoon, discussion was concluded on the establishment of food reserves at national and regional levels. There are no more specific details on the discussions, however. France will expand its economic aid to the countries of the Sahel, the Portuguese news agency ANOP has reported, citing official sources in the city of Praia. The French decision will probably be announced by Jean Pierre Cot, minister of cooperation, at the closing session of the CILSS meeting. The French minister, who arrived in Praia on Tuesday, has also met with local officials to discuss matters of bilateral interest. [By AIM correspondent Fernando Lima] [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jan 82 p 5] 6362

CSO: 4742/195

SOVIET, CUBAN, GDR ASSISTANCE IN POLITICAL-IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Jan 82 p 9

[Text] The first course in advanced political-ideological training for party and government officials, conducted during the last 6 months in Sofala Province, ended on Saturday. Ambrosio Lukoki, member of the Political Bureau and Central Committee secretary for ideological matters, presided over the closing ceremony.

In his address, Lukoki stressed the importance of the course, in which Soviet, Cuban and GDR professors participated. He called the course a significant step in the political and ideological education of party members and a qualitative leap in the functioning of the Dr Agostinho Neto National Party School.

Lukoki observed that the need to find suitable machinery for the advanced theoretical training of high party and state officials has been felt for some time; the Central Committee has examined this question in some of its meetings.

The leader further noted that political-ideological training for party members was also a concern of the First Extraordinary Party Congress; in a resolution, it urged all party members, particularly party leaders, to give constant attention to furthering their political, ideological and cultural education, which is essential if a party member is to be an active and effective revolutionary.

"One of the major tasks of every party member, cadre or leader, is to further his ideological, cultural and professional training," said Lukoki. Quoting Lenin, he added: "Progress requires more than boldness and enthusiasm. To perform their tasks properly, the cadres must have organization, perseverance and a strong class consciousness."

Concluding his address, the Central Committee secretary for ideological matters declared that each leader must work harder than any other worker to respond to all the problems put before him, and this calls for continuing study on his part.

6362

CSO: 4742/200

PROCEDURES FOR CONTRACTING FOREIGN COOPERANTS REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jan 82 p 9

[Article by Jose Chimuco: "International Cooperation; We Must Polish the Rough Edges"]

[Text] Angola has resorted to international cooperation for technology and manpower to insure the functioning and the gradual growth of most of the nation's socio-economic structures.

Several factors have contributed to this situation, including the South African aggression, the mass exodus of technicians, before and after independence, and various problems inherent in a young nation, in addition to which Angola is one of a group of underdeveloped countries generally characterized by great technological, economic and social dependence on the industrialized nations of the world.

This recourse has been most evident and most frequent in the specific case of foreign skilled manpower, both for the reasons cited above and because most of the technology used in Angola's economic units has been imported from the industrialized nations.

In this regard, it can be said that while cooperation is gradually being reduced in some areas, it is being strengthened to the extent that the nation's social and economic development requires it and is based on increasingly sophisticated technology. Like other countries in the world, particularly those of the Third World, Angola is not yet prepared to forego recourse to international cooperation.

Precisely for this reason, it is necessary to define ways and means to use the foreign labor force to better advantage. It is urgent to outline the areas, conditions and priorities for the utilization of international cooperation.

There is also a need to define responsibilities in the hiring of cooperants, to determine who should actually be responsible for contracting and for all the procedures connected with the recruitment of specialized foreign manpower.

Sources close to some companies in the capital say there are now three types of contracting in Angola: individual contracts, technical assistance contracts and cooperation at the country level (between governments).

In the first case, the companies receive applications directly from the candidates, subject to prior appraisal by the ministries overseeing the respective sectors and by the Labor Ministry. After a summary evaluation of the information submitted by the candidate (curriculum vitae, certification of educational or professional qualifications and other factors deemed necessary), the firm hires or rejects the technician.

Again with regard to individual contracting, there are firms which, in view of their needs for technicians, create teams that go abroad to recruit skilled cooperants to fill needs previously established by the firm.

In this type of contracting, the contracting firms themselves provide all the material and logistical support to the cooperants and supervise the activity of these technicians.

According to several company directors, in most cases the process of individual contracting has been very slow and has encountered many obstacles because of a failure of coordination between the companies and the agencies that participate in this contracting. The Secretariat of State for Cooperation, the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, the ministries overseeing the companies, the bank and the firms themselves all play a part in the contracting process.

Several problems have arisen in the approval of contracts, owing mainly to disagreements in setting the salaries of the technicians. The lack of an agreed wage scale has contributed to the rise of disagreements between the companies and the other agencies involved in the contracting. The same problem has occurred with respect to the percentages that may be transferred out of the country. Sometimes, through dialog, it has been possible to reach an agreement. On the other hand, contracts have been held up for 9, 10 or more months, which has placed many contracted technicians in a difficult situation.

Such situations have contributed to the demobilization of the cooperants; some of them have preferred to fulfill their contracts quickly and return to their country of origin. This can be quite counterproductive, since cooperation is to our interest only if it is effective. A firm is not going to realize a desirable return from a cooperant in a single year, and often it takes 2 or 3 years.

Sometimes the system of individual contracting has been so bureaucratized and there are so many difficulties in reaching a contract that some firms have turned to another type of indirect contracting, through technical assistance contracts.

In this type of contracting, which is must more costly than individual contracting, the foreign firms themselves are responsible for the activities of their workers and for logistical support. The Angolan partner is concerned only in the matter of salaries. Recourse to technical assistance contracts is dictated by the need to solve certain technical problems, since individual contracting does not always answer the need for technical assistance, in the opinion of company directors.

Regarding cooperation at the country (intergovernmental) level, the agreements are signed by the Government of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] and its foreign counterparts. In this case, the contracted technicians are assigned to the companies by the respective overseeing ministries. The firms have much less control over the technicians than in the case of individual contracts. In most cases, the directors of the firms to which they are assigned are unfamiliar with their activities and their problems. In this type of contract, it is felt that there is no adjustment between the technicians and the needs of the companies, since the contracting state agencies are unfamiliar with the needs of the particular firm.

How do we solve this problem and create a more efficient system of contracting, one that will truly serve the needs of the companies?

In the opinion of various administrators, although there should always be one or more agencies supervising and monitoring contracting activities, the fact is that autonomy in financial arrangements--and even in the contracting process itself--might alleviate the problems and facilitate rapid and efficient hiring.

These directors also hold that if there were, in fact, a decentralization, the firms could act more efficiently because they know their internal problems and needs better than anyone else.

How to grant such autonomy? This is a very sensitive and complex issue. It will be up to the competent agencies, together with the companies, to determine the advantages and disadvantages of granting firms autonomy in the hiring of skilled foreign manpower.

Another option, which seems more feasible, would be to create a special department in the Secretariat of State for Cooperation which would handle all the machinery related to contracting.

This office would receive all the hiring plans submitted by the firms and would channel them to locations where skilled manpower exists, making the first contacts. Then, in contact and in close collaboration with the firms, it would communicate its findings and move to effect the contracts.

Another problem pertains to nonresident and resident cooperants. Whereas the former are somewhat mercenary, in the opinion of some company administrators, the resident cooperants have a better understanding of Angolan problems and hence have more to offer.

For this reason, circles connected with cooperation feel there should be an adjustment in the level of resident and nonresident cooperants.

These are some aspects of the current picture of Angolan cooperation with other countries, particularly with respect to skilled manpower. Although the cooperation has been fruitful, there is a pressing need to make the fullest use of international cooperants. This calls for a frank and constructive dialogue to polish the rough edges and correct the errors that may have existed so that, hereafter, we can have real and effective cooperation.

6362

CSO: 4742/200

KEREKOU, PRPB CENSURE EDUCATION UNION

Cotonou EHUZU in French 23 Dec 81 pp 1, 6

[Articly: "Stop Union Pity In Education!"]

[Text] Let Us Block the Road to all the Machiavellian and Subversive Attempts of the Anarchists and Opportunists of all Stripes
(Communique of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PRPB
[Benin People's Revolution Party]).

On Monday, 21 December 1981, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PRPB met in extraordinary session under the chairmanship of the president of the Central Committee, our great comrade in the struggle Mathieu Kerekou.

During this session the Politburo essentially examined the following:

1. The results of the work of the Control and Disputes Commission of the Central Committee relating to the creation of a pirate trade union called the National Trade Union of Benin Teachers (SNIB).
2. The file on the trade union situation prevailing in Intermediate General Technical and Professional Education.

With regard to the first point, the militant women and men of the Benin revolution recall that on 8 October 1980, anarchosyndicalist, subversive, and opportunist teachers disseminated a certain declaration announcing the creation, in maternal and basic education, of an organization alleged to be called the SNIB following a secret congress held at the home of Comrade Tiomon Bernard at the unbound square, Aibat in quarter, in the urban district of Cotonou VI.

The analysis of this seditious document reveals clearly that, while waving the flag of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, while using the name of the UNSTB [National Federation of Workers Unions of Benin], and while shouting the name of our great comrade of the struggle, President Mathieu Kerekou, the promoters of this so-called SNIB flagrantly flouted the general line of the party and the elementary principles of democratic centralism.

In their subversive, demagogic, and antiparty statements, the opportunists of the SNIB sought to jeopardize the conquests of our Democratic People's revolution, tried

to undermine the morale of the teachers, to sow division among the workers of this sector, and to push them to revolt.

In this regard, the conclusions of the Commission of Inquiry established objectively, clearly, and rigorously that the promoters of the SNIB acted in flagrant violation:

1. of the texts and laws in effect in our revolutionary state;
2. of the directives of the Benin People's Revolution Party relating to the creation of mass organizations and the necessary unity of the workers of our country;
3. of the rules of the UNSTB the name of which is used by the so-called SNIB.

The responsibility of the instigators and creators of this pirate trade union has been established irrefutably.

On this basis the Politburo has taken the following measures:

1. The Politburo has given firm instructions to the Ministry of Interior and Public Security that the dispositions of Law No 61-7 of 20 February 1961 on Public Security be applied to the following comrades, who are declared guilty of illegal assembly of a nature to disturb public order:

- Timon Bernard
- Alapini Magloire
- Gnonhoue Boconon Adolphe
- Koba Alexis
- Kintonouza Ambroise
- Souberou David
- Olodo Israel
- Gbetie Innocent
- Zinvoedo Jean-Baptiste
- Mehou Anselme
- Alide Evariste
- Odjo Jabez
- Missinhoun Moise
- Bossou Albert
- Kpamegan Gabriel

2. Comrade Gnonhoue Adolphe, promoter and instigator of the SMIB, having participated in the illegal congress of this pirate trade union, is expelled from the Benin People's Revolution Party.

3. Suspended from the Benin People's Revolution Party with loss of their functions within the party, for their active support of the National Trade Union of Benin Teachers and their complicity with its promoters, are:

- Bossou Albert
- Kpamegan Gabriel
- Gaglozoun D. Goras

4. Comrades Gnanjanon Salomon and Noubaye Seraphin, both members of the Benin People's Revolution Party who deliberately refrained from reporting to their superiors the receiving and distribution of the seditious documents entitled "Declaration of the SNIB," are subjected to censure with notation in the files of the party.

5. In addition Comrade Noubaye Seraphin is relieved of his duties as rural district head of Cibly.

6. Finally, the so-called National Trade Union of Benin Teachers is recognized neither by our vanguard party, the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, nor by our revolutionary state; and its activities are prohibited throughout the national territory.

With regard to the file on the trade union situation in Intermediate General Education, the Politburo confirmed that despite the appeal for trade union unity issued by the party to all workers of our country following the Eighth Session of the Second Central Committee, and despite all the initiative taken, especially at the direction of the officials of the SYNAES [National Trade Union of Teachers of Secondary and Higher Education] and the SYNAPROSTEM [National Trade Union of Professors of Higher, Technical, and Intermediate General Education] the latter strove to create and maintain confusion, division, and diversion among the teachers of intermediate general, technical, and professional education.

The leaders of these trade unions, by their sterile and paralyzing opposition, have not contributed to mobilizing and organizing the teachers of intermediate education in healthy emulation for the purpose of the responsible building of the new school.

In the face of the political gesticulation of these irresponsible leaders, incapable of overcoming their petty quarrels, and incapable of setting the higher interest of the people and the nation above their personal ambitions, the Politburo has to decide to dissolve, as of Monday 21 December 1981, the two Trade Unions of Intermediate General, Technical, and Professional Education, namely:

the National Trade Union of Secondary Teachers (SYNAES);

the National Trade Union of Professors of Higher, Technical and Intermediate General Education (SYNAPROSTEM).

The Central Committee Politburo of the People's Revolution Party of Benin earnestly asks the UNSTB, the Sole National Trade Union Central Organization, which includes all the wage earners of our country, to take all necessary measures for the creation, without delay, in general intermediate education, a sole national trade union effectively comprising all teachers and determined to conduct its activities in conformity with article 128 of our Basic Law.

Finally the Politburo issues a patriotic appeal to all militant women and men of the revolution to redouble their vigilance in order to block the path of all the Machiavellian and subversive attempts of the anarchists and opportunists of all stripes, who sing the glories of the party in order better to destroy it, who proclaim the revolution in order better to sabotage it, thus serving the cause of the imperialism, of which they are no more than the licensed vile agents.

The Politburo invites teachers of all ranks to preserve their unity of thought and action for the achievement of the noble objectives of the new school, in order to free our people from cultural alienation and foreign domination, and to build among us, in the People's Republic of Benin, the new society which will bring a good life to each and every one of us--socialist society.

Ready for the revolution!

The struggle continues.

Cotonou, 22 December 1981

The Central Committee Politburo of the Benin People's Revolution Party.

6108

CSO: 4719/481

TOGO, BENIN OFFICIALS MEET, COMMUNIQUE RELEASED

Cotonou EHUZU in French 24 Dec 81 pp 3, 6

[Article] "Preserve the Good Neighborly Relations Between Our Two Countries"]

[Text] "We have just taken a great step on the road to unity of our subregion."

The Togolese minister of interior, Brother Kpotivi Tevi-Djidjogbe Lacle thus congratulated himself on the results of the meeting of the Beninese and Togolese delegations which ended yesterday at the Ministry of Planning, Statistics, and Economic Analysis in Cotonou.

Our minister of interior and public security, Comrade Vincent Guezodje, who headed the Beninese delegation gave the details of the real sense of this meeting.

"The important decisions which we have taken during our work, their quality, their political scope, and the frankness and understanding which characterized our work despite the large number of questions inscribed on the agenda of our meeting were the expression and testimony of the desire of our two fraternal peoples to ensure the fullness of their independence and their national sovereignty, to maintain and consolidate a dynamic policy of good neighborliness free of all extreme and paralyzing formality."

But beyond that, this meeting remains the materialization "of the vow dear to the Beninese and Togolese chiefs of state who want to spare our respective populations times of confusion and lack of understanding"--Brother Kpotivi Tevi-Djidjogbe stressed this forcefully.

And, taking satisfaction over the common political will of Presidents Kerekou and Gnassingbe, Comrade Guezodje expressed his sentiments following the work.

"There is no doubt that the results of the present meeting will help to create for our respective frontier populations real conditions for a more peaceful life of greater security."

The communique given to the press following the work emphasizes the existence of excellent good neighborly relations between our two countries.

Press Communiqué

In the framework of periodic meetings between the ministers of interior of the People's Republic of Benin and the Togolese Republic, and in fulfillment of the instructions of their excellencies, Comrade Mathieu Kerekou, president of the Central Committee of the Benin People's Revolution Party, president of the People's Republic of Benin, president of the National Executive Council, and General of the Army Gnassingbe Eyadema, founder-president of the Rally of the Togolese People, president of the Togolese Republic; a Togolese delegation led by the militant Kpotivi Tevi-Djidjogbe Lacle, member of the Politburo of the Rally of the Togolese People, minister of interior and a Beninese delegation led by Comrade Guezodje Vincent, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Benin People's Revolution Party, minister of interior and public security, met at Cotonou Tuesday, 22 December and Wednesday, 23 December 1981.

The work was done within the two commissions and bore on problems relating to:

1. security;
2. collaboration between the administrative authorities and officials of the Security Forces of the Frontier Regions;
3. the protection of the fauna and flora, the regulation of hunting in the reserves, fishing, visits to markets, and the exploitation of land by the citizens of both states on the territory of the other.

The two delegations confirmed with satisfaction that there exists no major problem between the two states and that the Togolese and Beninese politico-administrative authorities maintain excellent good neighborly relations.

The two heads of delegation asked the politico-administrative authorities of the frontier regions to meet periodically, even in the absence of specific problems, so as to maintain and develop these relations of brotherhood and good neighborliness which so happily exist between our two fraternal states.

After stressing the importance which the two governments attach to questions concerning protection of fauna and flora, the two sides agreed to take energetic measures against poaching in the reserves and the clandestine felling of the assets of the protected forests.

Referring to the destruction of forest assets by brush fires, the two delegations agreed to take the urgent measures necessary to make the frontier populations aware of the danger which this plague constitutes for our forestry resources.

With regard to visits to frontier markets, the two delegations agreed on the necessity to do everything possible to unmask the unscrupulous merchants who seek to jeopardize the policy of self-sufficiency and food security promoted by the two chiefs of state.

The two delegations also discussed the problems raised by the exploitation of land belonging to citizens of each state and located on the territory of the other. It was agreed that the frontier administrative officers should present concrete proposals in each case at the next meeting of the ministers of interior.

Furthermore, the security forces of both states are invited to respect the national sovereignty of each state when exercising their duties.

The work proceeded in an atmosphere marked by frankness, trust, and understanding, thus indicating the determination of both governments to strengthen the secular bonds of brotherhood woven by history and geography between the Beninese and Togolese peoples.

The member of the Politburo of the Rally of the Togolese People and minister of interior of the Togolese Republic thanked the minister of interior and public security of the People's Republic of Benin for the warmth of the welcome provided to the Togolese delegation and asked him to convey to the Beninese people and to its great comrade in the struggle, President Mathieu Kerekou, the fraternal greetings of the Togolese people and the founder-president of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Togolese Republic, General of the Army Gnassingbe Eyadema.

Done at Cotonou, 23 December 1981.

Signing:

For the Beninese Side

Guezodje Vincent.

Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Benin People's Revolution Party, minister of interior and public security.

For the Togolese Side

Kpotivi Tevi-Djidjogbe Lacle

Member of the Politburo of the Rally of the Togolese People, minister of interior.

6108

CSO: 4719/481

CONCERN FOR FOOD SUPPLIES DURING DRY SEASON NOTED

Cotonou EHUZU in French 21

[Article: "Guarantee the Food Security of Our Population"]

[Text] Cotonou--Perfect the techniques of gathering grain, particularly corn and sorghum, and where necessary seek paths and means to guarantee food security for our population in towns and in the countryside during the dry season--this was the subject of the meeting on Monday, 7 December of our minister of interior and public security, Comrade Vincent Guezodje with a group of government cadres.

Among those who took part in this meeting were the prefects of the provinces or their representatives, the president of the Republic's technical adviser in charge of rural development, the representatives of the Ministry of Rural Development and Cooperative Action, the president of the Permanent Commission of Supply as a Factor of Production and Trade in Agricultural Products, the directors of the CARDER [expansion unknown] the SOPROCA, [Agricultural Products Provincial Marketing Company] the SOPROVA, [expansion unknown] representatives of the provincial committees for agricultural production and the representatives of the Ministry of Trade.

From the dark picture painted by various people, it emerges that despite the measures taken, agricultural production has been catastrophic on the whole because of unfavorable climate events which characterized the short season in the southern zone of the country and the only season in the northern zone.

The purchase of grains for the purpose of providing reserves for the dry season has virtually failed due to the late financing of the operation, which enabled businessmen to be the first and only ones on the scene when the peasants needed to sell their production.

Also, in the face of this situation, which has become a cause for concern, an urgent need was felt to seek means to build up a supply of grains for the purpose of keeping prices at a reasonable level and thereby fight against the rise in prices which we are witnessing in the dry period, a rise supported by disreputable merchants.

Among the urgent measures envisaged are a stricter control on the frontiers and the importation of corn and sorghum.

At the end of this working session, the participants expressed the desire to set up a national grains office.

RESETTLEMENT PROBLEMS OF NYLON ZONE DESCRIBED

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 14 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] The torrential downpours which have recently been pummeling Douala have greatly upset the daily life of the people. But the people in the "Nylon" zone doubtlessly are even more affected. Judge for yourself: all the runoff water from New-Bell and Bonapriso spills into that zone. To resolve that problem, administrative officials in Coast Province, working with the pioneer settlers in the "Nylon" quarter, have created an artificial watercourse (a channel to take the water toward Wouri). Pursuant to this major project, Mr Hamadou Moustapha, the minister of housing and town planning, recently made a working trip to Douala. He visited the Nylon zone to see for himself the problems the area is facing, in order better to define a strategy to deal with them. The minister and his retinue then took a small boat onto the artificial watercourse in order to see how well work is proceeding.

For as long as anyone can remember, Nylon has always been a swamp that bred all kinds of fermentation.

A Conglomerate

The uncontrolled growth of the zone's population soon made the need for decent housing apparent, as well as the need for the help of Douala's technical assistance. This is the opinion of Sister Marie Roumy, one of the pioneers of this vast undertaking. The goal was to establish viable residential areas, economic, cultural and social development in the zone. Thus, bridges were built, swamps were drained and roads built.

Organizations sprang up to deal with the many needs. It may not be irrelevant to recall that several dozen kilometers of roads were built by hand, and a row of houses was removed so the road could be built. At Oyack, 900,000 Fr CFA were subscribed by the populace on the first day of canvassing. That happened in 1971.

The Nylon zone, covering an area of 600 hectares, is a conglomerate of 13 residential sections with unusual names: Nylon, Tergal, Brazzaville, Oyack, Soboum, Bonanloka, Diboum I and II, Nkolmintag I and II, Bilongue, Vie Tranquille, and CCC [Cameroon Chemical Complex]. The problems vary from area to area, for in one place the draining of a swamp was needed while in another forestation was needed.

The Nylon zone, which must be distinguished from the Nylon residential section, is a collection of residential sections divided into blocks which themselves are

subdivided into lots. Responsibility for these population subgroups is divided among the traditional, political and administrative authorities. In every area of responsibility, their job is to define the needs of their inhabitants (determine priorities, assess the costs, carry them out). The history of some of the typical residential sections in the zone is interesting in several respects.

"Bilonge" and "Vie Tranquille" are both quarters that have been built since 1971. They remained uninhabited until 1973, while the drainage work was being carried out and the land was drying. At the time, Bilongue was a deep swamp which was difficult if not impossible to traverse. Men and machines moved in from 16 December 1973 to 24 December 1974 to build the embankment (one rented bulldozer and 400 truckloads of earth were required).

Brazzaville is a young and dynamic residential section whose main problem is isolation, in terms of its location within the zone, as it has no access to the city's principal arteries. This poses the danger that the inhabitants might become disappointed about their isolation, due to the resulting paucity of infrastructure (water, electricity and other services have to be brought to other residential areas along the roads before it gets to them).

As for the CCC section, it draws its name from its proximity to the chemical complex. Half lowlands, half on higher ground, the roads in this section are difficult to maintain. Residents face the problem of soil erosion, which is caused by soda wastes. In the long run, with the building of new industrial plants, the entire zone is threatened, since the wastes run off into underground drains. Nevertheless, this runoff has led to the birth of a small recovery industry: Women and children recover the waste and use it to make inexpensive soap which housewives use to reduce their consumption of commercially produced soap.

Madagascar is the center of the zone. Development centers around a market that was built on the initiative of the local population. Paradoxically, this section is becoming a center for certain forms of interaction (delinquency, prostitution, etc....). A great deal of work will be necessary here to remove internal obstructions and create open space, due to the lack of adequate roads and the crowded housing conditions.

Finally, Nkolmintag ("Mountain of Joy") and Oyack ("Necessity") are redevelopment zones. The first draws its name from the joy of the people of New-Bell Center finding a place to resettle. They are currently concerned about the drainwater inundating the quarter, destroying the labors of the dry season.

Oyack, on the other hand, remains difficult for access, the only approach being a real swamp which trapped the inhabitants inside the zone when the rains were at their worst. It took high motivation and considerable courage to get there. It was in Oyack that an impromptu commerce began in carrying "passengers" around on others' backs for a small "taxi fare."

The other residential sections are an extension of those already in existence. However, despite the vigorous work done by the residents when the Nylon zone first started, today "we are seeing a lack of motivation on their part, resulting from struggling for influence." Those are the words of a pioneer in the zone. In reality it may be necessary to try to make a complete picture of the problems and needs felt here.

It has now been 10 years since the Nylon zone has been in existence.

When we look at the whole picture, we cannot help congratulating the pioneers, for their accomplishments are tremendous. All the infrastructure is there: roads, bridges, a credit facility for the poor, the Barcelona dispensary, schools. In spite of everything, however, one detects a little bitterness, the reason the roads are unusable right now is not because of the rains but because of lack of upkeep. Drainage culverts are lacking, and the roads turn into swamps as they become the spillways for the water. Let us not forget that Nylon is a sort of artificial basin that collects all the water moving toward Wouri.

The original plan does not seem to be honored by some money-hungry landowners. So we see a chaotic pattern of land use, and given the current economic crisis some people realize that they cannot expect to rebuild what was the work of a lifetime. Despite that, it seems necessary, as concluded by a study carried out jointly by the Coast province branches of the departments of city planning and housing and social affairs, to accept existing development where possible, and to completely redivide or realign what remains so those lots will be useable, in order that everyone who wishes may be able to get a building permit and short or long-term title to the land.

9516

CSO: 4719/426

VIEIRA'S USSR VISIT, RESULTS REVIEWED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 9 Dec 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Brigade Commander Nino Vieira spent 10 days in Moscow on a friendship and working visit, during which he made fruitful contacts for cooperation with high party and government officials of that friendly country. Specifically noted are the meetings regarding economic planning, natural resources and fishing, sectors in which we maintain long-standing relations. As to natural resources, a contract was reached for a technical-economic viability study of the exploitation of the bauxite deposits in Boe.

On this visit, Guinea-Bissau's chief of state was accompanied by Comrades Samba Lamine Mane, member of the Political Bureau and minister of natural resources; Vasco Cabral, member of the Political Bureau, permanent secretary of the Central Committee and minister of economic coordination and planning; Joseph Turpin, alternate member of the Political Bureau and minister of trade, fishing and crafts; Pedro Ramos, member of the Central Committee and of the General Staff of the FARP [People's Armed Forces]; and Benhanquerem Nan Tchande, member of the Central Committee and chief of the Civil Office of the Presidency.

Nature of Visit

It appeared to be nothing more than a rest trip, which is why the party secretary general's presence in Moscow from 27 November to 5 December was not given wide publicity in the Soviet press. However, his schedule came to be filled with regular meetings to evaluate cooperation in various public sectors. The favorable climate of good will and availability on both sides gave greater impetus to the discussions, and the nature of the visit--initially limited--took on the dimensions of a working visit, with positive results, in the opinion of our nation's leaders. Under the circumstances, our chief of state did not have enough time to visit the south of the Soviet Union.

Meetings to Exchange Information

Most of the meetings of the presidential delegation to Moscow were held to exchange information, based on the "dossiers" reviewing bilateral cooperation, with the exception of the meetings on natural resources, concerning which a contract was signed; details appear in the appended text.

We note the meetings involving the Soviet fishing sector. The Guinea-Bissau delegation and the Soviet representatives evaluated the progress of the cooperation, particularly the training of national cadres (44 of our countrymen are studying in the USSR in the fishing industry). The technical and financial situation of the Estrela-do-Mar joint fishing enterprise was analyzed; it was noted that more Soviet technicians are needed in Guinea-Bissau to assist our fishing sector and to solve the problem of repairs to the enterprise's fishing boats.

Guinea-Bissau's delegation also brought up the possibility of erecting a chamber of commerce building in our country. The study has been delivered to the Soviet enterprise SOVEMEX, which should evaluate the proposal. It is known that Soviet technicians are collaborating in the construction of some fish holding tanks and are also building a cold storage complex, which should be completed in April or May 1982.

In the area of economic planning, all the problems described in the documents reviewing the existing cooperation between the two parties and governments were discussed, particularly in the areas of health, education, agriculture, planning, trade, natural resources and culture.

Our delegation also brought up the possibility of the granting of credit by the Soviet Government, and the particular needs felt by our country with regard to fuel, certain construction materials and essential articles. The leaders of that friendly country indicated a sincere readiness to support our government at various levels where possible; meanwhile, the concrete bases for their contribution will require study.

Among the various meetings between Secretary General Vieira, accompanied by party and government officials, and Soviet authorities, we note the working meetings with high officials of the CPSU Politburo on 3 and 4 December.

The discussions at the party level generally centered on important questions of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Guinea-Bissau and on the shared desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the CPSU and the PAIGC. The CPSU was represented at the meetings by Comrade Ponomarev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Comrade Ul'yanovskiy, chief of the International Department of the Central Committee.

During the first meeting, Comrade Vieira, accompanied by Samba Lamine Mane and Vasco Cabral, brought up questions of social and economic actions by the party and government of Guinea-Bissau in the interest of the country's working masses. The highest officer of the PAIGC also appraised the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, which advocates the preservation of international security, an end to the arms race and the establishment of a lasting peace, and which has contributed to the development of the African people on their path of independence and social progress.

On the eve of his departure for Bissau, Brigade Commander Vieira, secretary general of the PAIGC and president of the Revolutionary Council, attended a gala dinner given in his honor by Comrade Shitikov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At the dinner, during which Comrade Shitikov also addressed words of congratulations and cordiality to the new leader of the PAIGC and of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Nino Vieira gave a brief but meaningful speech.

Algeria: Distrinctive Display of Friendship

As he had done on his trip out, the secretary general of the PAIGC also made a stopover in the Algerian capital on his return to our country.

Late Saturday afternoon, the two chiefs of state had a private meeting to discuss new prospects for dynamic and profitable cooperation. They examined the possibility of establishing a joint cooperation commission, which should hold its first meeting in the first quarter of 1982. We also note the official dinner offered by President Bendjedid in the People's Palace.

6362

CSO: 4742/195

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

KOMSOMOL DELEGATION VISIT-- A USSR KOMSOMOL delegation led by Comrade Farif Mukhamet Shin, assistant secretary general of the Committee of Soviet Youth Organizations, spent a week in our country at the invitation of the JAAC. The visit ended last Friday with the signing of a joint communique. In this final document, the JAAC and KOMSOMOL express their intention to develop mutual cooperation and to strengthen the bonds of friendship between Guinea-Bissau and Soviet youth, in accordance with the protocol of cooperation for 1982/1983. They made a commitment to promote the exchange of delegations to learn about work experience, as well as friendship weeks, seminars, negotiations and bilateral contacts. The Soviet partner will assist in training cadres; it will send experts in various areas of work with youth and will provide material aid in recreational, cultural, propaganda and other areas. In the meetings with the JAAC leadership, which were led by Comrade Teobaldo Barbosa, member of the PAIGC Central Committee and assistant national secretary of our youth vanguard, the discussions focused on matters pertaining to relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the two organizations and on an analysis of the world situation and the role of the international youth movement. It was observed that the views of the two delegations were in agreement. The delegation leaders felt that the meetings were very fruitful and that the results were positive, "which could improve relations between the two youth organizations in the future."

[Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jan 82 p 3] 6362

CSO: 4742/195

MAJOR INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS FOR 1982 OUTLINED

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 5 Jan 82 p 15

[Article by Adama Diabate: "Industrialization: Major Projects of 1982"]

[Text] A number of industrial projects will get underway in 1982.

In the article below, we will give their principal characteristics, while at the same time taking stock of domestic projects which are being implemented in a normal manner.

In the agrofood industry, only one project is under study for the new year.

What is involved is a yeast-manufacturing plant which would be set up at Bouafle and would produce about 2,000 to 2,5000 tons of bakers' yeast. Investments are estimated at some 2 billion CFA francs. The factory would employ 44 workers.

Under the heading of projects in progress, mention must first be made of the flour mill for the Southwest at San Pedro. It will be operational during the second quarter of 1982.

It will basically supply flour to the market in the Southwest and the West. With a capacity of some 50,000 tons, it will process about 80,000 tons of grain in the 1990's.

Investments are in the nature of 3 billion CFA francs; 60 new jobs will be created, only one of which will be held by an expatriate by the end of the fifth year. The European Investment Bank (EIB) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) are taking part in the financing of this flour mill.

At Bouake, beginning in July 1982, PREPAL [expansion unknown] will start making bouillon cubes from Ivorian raw materials (crabs, palm oil).

With a capacity of about 1,300 tons of bouillon, which will supply part of the national and regional markets, this plant will bring about the creation of some 120 jobs.

Investments are on the order of 1.5 billion CFA francs.

Lastly, the Bandama fruit-processing plant will start its production of pineapple wine in the Yamoussoukro region. The project involves taking reject pineapples, extracting their juice, and fermenting it. Output will amount to about 6 million liters per year, or 10 percent of local consumption.

This factory will also be able to extract papain from papaya. It will employ 82 Ivorians; investments will amount to 2 billion CFA francs.

Mechanical Engineering Industries

In this field, two projects will get underway in 1982. First of all, PHOTOWATT [expansion unknown] will set up a plant for solar collectors. Then, construction will begin of a plant to manufacture electric transformers. At a cost of 350 million CFA francs, the factory will employ 30 persons to start with. Output at the outset will be sold in the local market; later, [it will go] to the export markets.

During 1981, various projects were carried out in the mechanical engineering industry field.

For example, SIVOCLIM [expansion unknown] completed the installation of its air-conditioner production plant. Investments amount to 200 million CFA francs. Twenty-five persons work in the factory.

In October 1981, an assembly plant for DAF trucks was completed, with investments estimated at 170 million CFA francs. Fifteen industrial jobs were created, but the factory will employ a total of 75 persons.

MECANEMBAL [expansion unknown] has completed a plant for the manufacture of metal shafts. Investment is estimated at 350 million CFA francs. ABI [expansion unknown] has completed a new smelting works for nonferrous metals.

Lastly, Union Carbide has increased its production capacity.

Textiles

Only one project is envisaged for 1982 under the textile industry heading. What is involved is the expansion of the UNIWAX factory. Two billion CFA francs have been invested for that purpose, which will raise the output of the plant to 21 million meters (as against 15 million meters at present). Also envisaged is the creation of jobs.

At present, out of 59,000 tons of cotton fiber produced by the Ivorian Textile Company (ITC), 18,000 tons are being processed by Ivorian industry, up to a maximum of:

--32 million meters by GONFREVILLE,

--25 to 28 million meters by ICODI [Ivory Coast Fabric Printing] and COTIVO [Ivorian Cotton Industry],

--23 to 24 million meters by UTEXI [Ivory Coast Textile Industry Union].

Imports (legal and fraudulent) as well as cotton prices (the 1980 rise in cotton, taking into account the explosion of the dollar, which brought about a 40-percent price increase in 1 year, followed by the abolition of the cotton subsidy) equally constitute problems faced by the Ivorian textile industry. Other difficulties specific to certain sectors, however, deserve mention.

For example, the clothing industry is experiencing serious problems with competition; this can be solved only through the establishment of a training policy which, at the moment, is sorely lacking. From this point of view, the textile industry community school (within the CEA0 framework), which will open its doors in Mali, could play a very important part in the training of garment workers.

Finally, the different sectors (manufacture of gauze and sewing thread) are having problems, in view of the fact that Ivorian cotton cannot be used to make sewing thread. But some sectors are doing well. This holds true for the hosiery trade, which is expanding, and for the sack and bag trade, which is bringing in substantial added value.

The Wood Industry

In this sector, no project has been announced for 1982. Moreover, all the state-sponsored projects have been abandoned.

For the year just ended, some projects were carried out: The GAMMA [expansion unknown] company started producing furniture, following the construction of a medium-quality furniture factory, which should produce 400 suites per year--that is, 160 living-room and 230 dining-room suites.

Investment amounts to 400 million CFA francs; the factory will employ 118 persons; and output will be destined for local and regional markets.

In addition, the GIB Company [Ivorian General Wood Company] this year started producing heavy pieces of furniture. GIB, which has repurchased the Bingerville sawmill, will produce 5,000 cubic meters of finished products per year, intended for export. However, part of the output (unfinished pieces) will be sold to small, local cabinetmaking enterprises. Investment is estimated at 309 million CFA francs; the workshop employs 106 persons.

The Mining Industry

The Ity gold mine project should get underway during 1982.

Some 15 kilometers from Zouan-Hounien, there has been in evidence for many years a gold deposit of little significance at the world level, since the quantity of gold it contains is estimated at 16 tons. However, since 1978 the world gold price has been at a level that makes it profitable to work the mine. There are two aspects to this project, a mining one and an industrial one, since the ore will first be extracted and then converted into gold almost 100-percent pure.

Construction of the quarry installations and of the processing plant is likely to start during the second half of 1982.

At the financial level, the International Finance Corporation, as well as the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, is interested in this project, which represents an investment of about 18 billion CFA francs. Mining would begin in 1985 and should continue for a minimum of 9 years.

Jobs for at least 200 persons will be created by this project.

Electricity

In spite of the economic crisis, consumption of both industrial and domestic electricity continues to grow at a higher rate than the economy in general. This phenomenon, noted in the industrialized countries, is even more pronounced in countries like the Ivory Coast which are gradually equipping entire regions with electricity-distribution networks.

In order to meet the demand for electricity on a continuous basis, production equipment should be carefully planned, taking into account implementation deadlines. The turn to hydraulics taken by the Ivory Coast following the 1973 oil crisis assumed concrete form with the putting into service of the Taabo dam in 1979 and the Buyo dam at the end of 1980.

The output of these two dams probably made it possible to avoid importing some 400,000 tons of petroleum products in 1981--that is, a currency increase greater than 20 billion CFA francs.

On a more general level, hydraulic energy presents the enormous advantage of being renewable and nonpolluting.

In order to meet the demand for electricity foreseen for the middle of the 1981-1990 decade, the Soubre dam will be built. The work is expected to begin by the end of 1982 and will have a favorable impact on the region's economic activity, in particular through the creation of some 1,500 jobs during the 4 years of construction.

The expected output of this dam (1.5 billion kilowatt hours in an average year) will be more or less the equivalent of the output of both the Taabo and Buyo dams. In other words, the fuel saving is expected to be the same.

The cost of the investments needed to complete the dam is estimated at some 120 billion CFA francs, spread over the 4 years of construction.

9434

CSO: 4719/445

PRIME MINISTER OPENS LNDC CENTER

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 22 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister and President of the Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC), Dr. Leabua Jonathan, says the M6.3 Million LNDC Shopping Centre in Maseru is part of Government's drive to curb the erosion of local consumer spending to South Africa.

Performing the official opening of the Centre on Kingsway this morning, Dr. Jonathan recalled the pre-independence era when most of the consumer's earnings soon found their way to neighbouring South African towns.

He said already, more and more local producers and employees were benefiting from the "multiplier effect" created by the presence of the Centre's largest tenant, OK Bazaars.

And he urged other dealers there to pass the benefits of their takings on to local suppliers by buying, not only fruits and vegetables, but also manufactured products. This, the Prime Minister said, would have a chain effect that creates jobs and the ability to buy more at the various stages of production.

The goodwill with which local people had received the centre was demonstrated by OK Bazaars which made a turnover double its budget during the first two months of operation, the Prime Minister observed.

He asked the Centre's dealers to reciprocate that goodwill by ploughing back some of their profits into the country and by offering shares to locals.

He told the dealers to

maintain fair price and quality standards and not reduce their shops here into "dumping grounds for shoddy merchandise and rejects from shops across the borders."

To curb that practice, the Prime Minister said, Basotho would always remain free to travel to South African shops to compare products and prices there with those in the same shops here.

Healthy competition between tenants at this and other centres in the country would check consumer prices and minimize the need for Government to introduce formal price controls, the Prime Minister said.

A spokesman for the LNDC said this week that the Government of Lesotho raised a 10 million dollar loan from the Bank of America in 1979 to finance the project, and immediately thereafter, the area where the shopping centre

is located today was cleared to give way for work on construction of the project to start. The old offices of the Ministry of Rural Development, Pioneer Motors, apartments and Boccaccio Restaurant were removed.

The Ministry of Works was responsible for supervision of construction work, a French-based company of consulting engineers, Sodeteg were appointed project managers and the construction contract was awarded to Kelvin, part of the World-wide Ovenstone Group.

The LNDC Shopping Centre comprises 35 shops designed around a central mall and the office block has four floors. In important facility at the shopping centre is parking for 250 cars.

The major tenant at the LNDC Shopping centre is OK Bazaars (Lesotho), a joint venture between LNDC and Southern Africa's giant retail stores, OK

Bazaars, based in South Africa.

The LNDC Shopping Centre has other prestigious shops to cater for a wide range of requirements such as high quality fashions, clothing, shoes, jewellery, stationery, furniture, food and other merchandise.

High class shops such as Foschini, Guys and Girls, Valentino, Scotts, Cuthberts, Central News Agency (CNA), Ellerines and others, have taken shops at the complex to provide a service that will stop hundreds of Basotho from travelling to the Republic of South Africa for shopping.

Several well-known Basotho businessmen and women have also taken shopping space at the Centre.

The office block will provide office space for local businessmen, professionals and Government departments.

SEKHONYANA DISMISSES MOKHEHLE'S THREATS OF WAR

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 22 Jan 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Minister to the Prime Minister responsible for Planning, Labour and Economic Affairs and Chairman of the BNP Mr. Retselisitsoe Sekhonyana has called on the Basotho nation to meet Mokhehle's threats of war with prayer.

Addressing the nation on Radio Lesotho this week, Mr. Sekhonyana dismissed Mokhehle's that he would resume war because Dr. Jonathan had refused to promise that the forthcoming election would be fair and just.

Mr. Sekhonyana described Mokhehle's ultimatum as unfair and premature since the law which will govern the conduct of elections has not

yet been formulated by parliament.

He said if Mokhehle was truly concerned for peace he should have accepted Dr. Jonathan's offer of amnesty and returned home.

Contrary to the war he is currently waging against the Basotho, Mokhehle would then have prepared to stand for electoral procedures for that election, the Minister said.

Mr. Sekhonyana said the BCP's genuine reaction to the call for elections had been the statement made by its London-based representative, Mr. Molapo Qhobela to last year's Commonwealth Summit and the BBC promising to ignore them and take over the government by force of arms.

CSO: 4700/720

SOUTH AFRICAN EXILES ASSURED ASYLUM HERE

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 22 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Co-operatives and Rural Development and Secretary-General of the Ruling Basotho National Party, Mr. V. M. Makhele has assured South African refugees that Lesotho would always accord them sanctuary, but would not permit them to set up military bases in the country.

Addressing an African National Congress (ANC) rally here last weekend, Mr. Makhele said Lesotho as a member of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) recognises all liberation movements in Southern Africa and it will always criticise South Africa for its policies.

He commended the ANC for the struggle it has been waging against the white minority rulers in South Africa in the past 70 years. He also observed the knowledge that the ANC was forced to resort to armed struggle by the intransigence of the

whites who wish to maintain power and privilege on the basis of political oppression and economic exploitation of the Africans.

Mr. Makhele added that Lesotho has become the object of punitive actions by South Africa because of its independent foreign policy.

"we will not yield to pressure from any quarter however powerful or menacing," he said.

Mr. Koenyama Chakela of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) said 1982 was a year of re-dedication and reminded Basotho and other people in the Southern African region to re-declare their contribution to the struggle for freedom.

He said apartheid was like fascism and the people of Lesotho would not turn a blind eye to what is going on in South Africa.

CSO: 4700/720

PRIME MINISTER PREDICTS BRIGHT FUTURE FOR JOBS

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 22 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by L. Lejakane]

[Text]

LESOTHO'S employment projects are so bright that within the next 10 years the bulk of the country's working force (including migrant workers) will be employed in the country, an optimistic Minister to the Prime Minister predicted this week.

Mr. Rets'elisitsoe Sekhonyana, who is also Minister responsible for Planning, Employment and Economic Affairs said the country had come a long way since 1966 (independence year) in planning and achieving its set targets of manpower preparations, particularly in self-reliance programmes in education.

He said that lately the government had moved into the field of non-formal adult education where skills are imparted through the Opportunity Industrial Centre (OIC) programmes.

"We have put a lot of money in the building of infrastructure and the improvement of the quality of education in our own technical colleges. And we are revising the syllabus and the curriculum to suit this country's needs," he added.

Emphasising the need for middle level education,

Mr. Sekhonyana said knowledge had to be imparted to people in such skills as brick-laying, carpentry and others which contribute positively to employment.

Referring to the "significant" role agriculture was playing in the country's economy, Mr. Sekhonyana said the Mants'a-Tlala Programme (Self-Sufficiency Programme in Food Production) should not be looked at only in terms of feeding Basotho people, but as another project that was making a direct impact on the pocket of the ordinary man and woman who are farmers. "It is an equation of employment for if you are employed you get money," he observed.

He revealed that there were considerable deposits of diamonds in some areas in the country, but contended that because most of them are alluvial they do not attract large-scale mining. He said the Minister of Water, Energy and Mining was already thinking of opening these areas.

He noted that the impact of exploiting alluvial diamonds in all areas of the country where they could be found would be considerable as thousands

of people would find jobs.

Mr. Sekhonyana praised the Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC) for concentrating its efforts on self-sustaining projects such as the brewery plant in Maseru which have a capability for exports and earning foreign exchange for the country.

He said there was a strong possibility that the brewery to be opened in Maseru shortly would ultimately be a market for locally grown barley.

The Minister noted that Lesotho is considering the exploitation of other 'natural gifts' like stone.

The abundance of stone in the country means that very soon it may become an industry for supplying stone inside and outside the country.

He disclosed that plans to build a blanket factory are also in the pipeline.

"This will provide employment not only at the terminal stage where blankets are produced, but also in the farms where increased production of wool and mohair will be required," he added.

Mr. Sekhonyana said the government and the LNDC were no more following a

laissez-faire policy of waiting for any investor who comes with any project idea.

He pointed out that all projects were now being subjected to economic analysis to establish their impact on the economy of the country. He said he was encouraged by the "tremendous" achievements of trade and investment promotions which have been undertaken throughout Europe, North America, Southern Africa and some parts of Africa.

He, however, cautioned that it was not the number of investors but the quality of investment which comes into the country that counts.

He said tremendous but not insurmountable pressures were being exerted on the employment sector by thousands of school drop-outs, most of whom are teenagers. He warned

that without discipline the problem would be very difficult to overcome.

"Our children have to understand that they can make money by selling, among other things, chickens, eggs, pigs and also by being employed in farming. Where there is production there is money and life," he said.

Mr. Sekhonyana warned that the development achieved so far "can be negated" by an uncontrolled population growth. Development has got to be linked with very progressive measures aimed at controlling population explosion.

In this regard, he said, education was the key element "so that the kids in schools can know their future responsibilities." This he said, has got to be subjected to the dictates of parents' own consciences and responsibilities.

CSO: 4700/720

AFRICAN ASSOCIATION TO IMPROVE UNIVERSITY EDUCATION TO BE FORMED

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 22 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

DELEGATES from 12 African countries, who have attended a recent international conference in Berlin on university education in developing countries, have agreed to set up an African association for improving teaching and learning in their universities.

Details of the structure and activities of the proposed association will be worked out at a workshop on "strategies in improving teaching and learning in the universities," to be held in Nairobi early this year.

Training of teachers from African universities is expected to be one of its activities and the Federal Republic of Germany's Association for Technical Co-operation (GTZ) has offered its readiness to provide any assistance in this regard.

The African participants also recommended

ular news letter which Nairobi. — IN-PRESS will outline the latest developments in the field of higher education in the participating countries.

During the months preceding the Nairobi workshop, there will be greater exchanges between the centres for teaching and learning in Europe and the universities in Africa.

The six-day conference, organised by the German Foundation for International Development (DSE), brought together deans of faculties of education and decision-makers in the field of education in the African universities as well as directors of centres of teaching and learning in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Canada.

The African participants were from countries such as Ethiopia, Botswana,

na, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, the Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

Dr. Johannes Heising, the head of the higher education section of the DSE in Bonn, who coordinated the conference, said in an interview that there was a general consensus among the participants that the universities must take over more responsibility in meeting the basic needs of the people.

In this context, reforms of curricula in order to make it oriented to the needs of the rural areas assumed great importance.

The conference also examined the viability of distance study approach in the African context and resolved to make a detailed investigation during the run-up to the Nairobi workshop. Distance study approach will be one among the main themes of discussion in Namibia.

BASIC AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL ON CAHORA_BASSA REVENUE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Mozambique and Portugal reached an agreement of principles to create conditions so that the power produced by Cahora Bassa could be used by other countries, excluding South Africa, and so that better use could be made of this power by our country. "To accomplish this, both parties are now going to study various alternatives," said Abdul Magid, state secretary for coal and hydrocarbons, who returned to Maputo yesterday from a visit to various countries.

Discussions on this subject took place during the first session of the Luso-Mozambican Partisan Commission set up to study the Cahora Bassa. This commission met about 2 weeks ago in Lisbon.

Abdul Magid pointed out that the agreement signed between the Mozambique Transition Government and the Portuguese Government established the principle that Cahora Bassa would be used to further the development of both countries. "It is now this principle that must be implemented, on the basis of the current conditions in our country. In view of the objectives spelled out in the PPI [Prospective Indicative Plan], the importance of this project and the role that it could and should play are clear," he asserted.

South Africa Blackmails Portugal

One of the most delicate problems associated with Cahora Bassa concerns South Africa, which is practically the only current consumer of the power it produces and which has refused to increase the buying rates of the electricity produced by that dam.

South Africa has maintained this position in its negotiations with Portugal, alleging that power supplies have been subject to outages. These outages are, however, the result of acts of sabotage on the distribution lines in Mozambique, for which South Africa is directly responsible. Walter Marques, state secretary of the Portuguese Treasury and head of that country's delegation to the Cahora Bassa Partisan Commission, reported to EXPRESSO: "We are caught in a vicious circle. More electricity is not sold because the lines are cut, and by cutting the lines, they are preventing us from gaining a stronger position to negotiate a higher rate."

He went on to say that "current receipts from Cahora Bassa do not cover the debt service and the corresponding amortizations." The Portuguese Government debt to foreign creditors is about 40 billion Portuguese escudos, added EXPRESSO. "It was

in this context that various alternatives were considered, including the possibility of exporting power to other countries and even undertaking some projects in Mozambique that would use this power," said Abdul Magid. This was not done out of hostility toward South Africa, but rather with a view to reaching an agreement to make better use of Cohora Bassa," he added.

Strengthening Portugal's Position

As for the amount of the rates now paid by South Africa, the state secretary of coal and hydrocarbons stresses that these rates are not relatively low, they are ridiculously low in the light of the world energy problem.

He said that the Luso-Mozambican Partisan Commission intends to look into ways of improving Portugal's negotiating position so that the rate can be changed. He explained that the problem of the low rates "is not a new problem; it has been dragging on for several years. Nor is it the result of the power outages, but instead the result of the type of agreements signed between Portugal and South Africa during the colonial period."

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CSO: 4742/192

VIEIRA STRESSES FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION WITH IRAQ

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] "The friendship between Mozambique and Iraq is not based on Iraq's ability to supply oil. It is a friendship based on the desire to pursue cooperation among the nonaligned and anti-imperialist countries combating Zionism and apartheid," said Sergio Vieira, minister of agriculture, upon his return from that Middle Eastern country yesterday. This member of government headed the Mozambican delegation that participated in the work of the second session of the Joint Mozambican-Iraqi Commission held in Bagdad.

"I must say that although my stay in Iraq was short, it was extremely fruitful and the work of the joint commission was most successful," he asserted. "We are opening a new area for cooperation that is quite important in bringing our two nations closer: cooperation in the area of culture and sports. We are planning to send different delegations between Maputo and Bagdad." These delegations include the Iraqi National Ballet, to arrive in Mozambique in several months, as well as exchanges of sports teams, including soccer, basketball, track and field and volleyball.

Bylaws Approved

During the discussions of the joint commission, the bylaws of the commission were approved and the progress of the work accomplished since the first meeting of this bilateral agency was analyzed.

"We also see some areas where we should pursue our work, especially in trade and fishing, where there is already cooperation that should be strengthened," added the agriculture minister. Sergio Vieira went on to say that they also discussed political matters, including the situation in southern Africa and the Middle East.

During his visit, he had an opportunity to discuss with his Iraqi counterpart some areas of future cooperation for the development and improvement of the food supply in both countries.

Relations Reviewed

"I also had a long meeting with the Vice-President of the Command of the Iraqi Revolutionary Council, Ikmat Ibrahim, and we reviewed relations between our two countries and our main political concerns." To summarize these contacts, the

Minister of Agriculture said: "We are building cooperation between our two governments and peoples gradually, step by step. The prospects are promising. The will is there on both sides, and there are very clear guidelines from Presidents Samora Machel and Saddam Hussein."

The Results of War

Asked to describe the impact of the war against Zionism and the border conflict with Iran on economic relations with countries like Mozambique that obtain their oil from Iraq, Sergio Vieira said: "During this war, the production capacity and especially the ability of the countries involved to ship oil products were seriously affected. Iraq was our main oil supplier before the conflict and, at the present time, it is not in a position to fulfill its wishes and meet its commitments. We understand this," he added, "but our relations are not relations that would be affected by temporary difficulties of either country. In any case, our friendship is not based on Iraq's ability to supply oil to us."

The Agriculture Minister referred to preparations for the next summit of the Movement of Nonaligned countries to be held in Baghdad. He denounced the campaign mounted to try to shift this event from the Iraqi capital to Djakarta, Indonesia, which he called a "colonialist and expansionist country whose policy is completely contrary to the principles of nonalignment."

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CSO: 4742/192

PORT, ACCESS CANAL HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY ANNOUNCED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Between March and mid-August of this year, a hydrographic survey of the ports of Moma, Angoche, Chinde, Macuse and Pebane will be conducted and two access channels for Beira port will be dredged. Last year, the same work was done for Maputo, Beira and Quelimane ports. "This work will assure safer coastal and ocean shipping, as our ports require," said Engineer M Gaveta, the director of Hydrographic Services.

The work involves a study of the current ocean depths from the approach zones to the docks. A study of the tides in the ports will also be conducted.

"This is essential because in some of these ports, ships can come in only at high tide," said the director, adding that ocean currents that affect navigation will also be covered in this survey.

By the end of the survey, we will have an accurate idea of the draft of the ships that each port can handle. The Moma and Chinde ports, closed down to coastal shipping several years ago, may possibly be reopened.

The safety of Mozambican ports has been a focus of maritime activity, because of the economic importance of our ports for neighboring countries and for the national economy.

Considerable physiographic development of the ports located between Chinde and Angoche is related to these economic needs. The constant changes in the access zones to these ports caused by large movements of sand call for short-term hydrographic surveys. "For instance, Quelimane port needs a hydrographic survey performed annually. However, it has been about 10 years since this was done," he said. Hydrographic maps of this port show large physiographic transformation, when data over long periods are compared. The access channels have been radically changed in the past 70 years.

As for the ports to the south of Beira, the changes are mainly on the bar and not so much in the bed of the access channels. Given the strategic importance of Beira and Maputo ports, it is hoped that a hydrographic survey of these zones can be made every year. This will assure safe ports, especially for ocean shipping.

The ports to the north of Mozambique island have, on the contrary, shown great stability, as they are located in shallow depths and are quite stable. It is therefore believed that surveys every 10 years or more are sufficient.

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CSO: 4742/192

INCREASED TAXES LEVIED ON TOBACCO, BEER

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Excise taxes on tobacco, beer and other alcoholic beverages were increased, thereby changing the selling prices of these products. According to a Council of Ministers decree, the new prices will take effect today. The decree also provides for the prices of these products to be the same throughout the country.

The preamble of the decree explains that the measure is needed to assure more revenue for the government so that it can meet the requirements of its economic development programs and its education, health and defense plans.

More Revenue Without Altering Prices of Essential Goods

The higher rates on excise taxes for tobacco, beer and other alcoholic beverages are needed to obtain financial resources for the economic and social development programs, without affecting more essential consumer goods.

When the 1982 budget law was introduced during the ninth session of the People's Assembly, it was evident that the increases in government expenditures throughout the year reflected new needs resulting from development of the activities set forth in the Prospective Indicative Plan for the economic and social sectors.

Moreover, the largest increases were in the areas of education--which has received the resources needed to lay the groundwork for the national education system--and health, to extend the health network, to bring in new teams of physicians and paramedics, and to improve nutrition.

Expenditure in these two sectors grew by about 16.4 percent.

The Same Prices Throughout the Country

The standardization of prices also provided for in the decree just passed by the Council of Ministers corrects the current situation, especially with regard to beer sales in the provinces farthest from the production centers, where the prevailing price was substantially higher. This discrepancy in the price of beer prevalent up to now has essentially resulted from shipping costs. However, advantage was taken of the situation to engage in unjustified speculation.

Defense Against Speculators

In the future, therefore, the decree states that to permit a single national price for beer, the government budget will subsidize shipping costs for this product for several provinces. In the preamble of this legislation, the need to defend the strict application of these prices by all means and at all levels was stressed.

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CSO: 4742/192

ENGLISH-LANGUAGE TECHNICAL TRAINING COURSE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jan 32 p 2

[Excerpts] The establishment of party cells in the schools should be encouraged so as to assure fulfillment of the tasks determined for this sector. This recommendation appeared in the final document of the Seminar of the Secondary and Middle-Level School Directorate which has been taking place in the capital since 12 January.

Speaking at the closing session, the city director of education and culture, Pedro Joao Chale, said it is important to conduct an in-depth study of the national education system, as this is the only way of guaranteeing that all levels would be involved.

Referring to the current economic, political and social situation in the world, he called attention to the importance of involving students in the widespread struggle against imperialism's ideological subversion of education.

As part of the training of 20 employees of Electricidade de Mocambique [EDM], a 2-month technical English course began recently in Maputo. The course is being held at the headquarters of Electricidade de Mocambique on Avenida Eduardo Mondlane, and is being coordinated by the occupational training sector. It is being given by three instructors contracted from the London School of English, and the participants are technicians, for the most part recent graduates of a basic electricity program. For the students to assimilate as much as possible in this short period of time, the course will be intensive with both morning and afternoon classes. Audiovisual teaching methods have been introduced, including tapes and slides.

Good Results Anticipated

Terry Miles, head of the group of English instructors, was asked by our reporter about the anticipated results of this course. He replied that "for this project subsidized by SIDA (Swedish International Development Agency), cooperating with the EDM, to train these Mozambican technicians, we are counting on obtaining good results for two important reasons: the availability of satisfactory facilities for the classes and the high motivation of the students themselves."

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CSO: 4742/192

NEW RECIPE FOR ECONOMIC STABILITY OFFERED

Bank Governor's Proposals

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Governor of the Bank of Sierra Leone, Dr James Funna, has put forward two major proposals to government that would help improve the economy--the establishment of a broader based import licenses allocation committee and that of an agricultural bank.

He suggested that a committee would include the relevant ministries and the Central Bank.

The committee, he said, would meet at least quarterly to review applications for import licenses against the background of government established list of priorities and available foreign exchange.

In a speech at the annual Bank Governor's banquet at the weekend at the Bintumani Hotel, Dr Funna said that this proposal based on their analysis of the structure of existing commercial banks pipeline, would eventually lead to an elimination of the pipeline, quite apart from ensuring that scarce foreign exchange were allocated in accordance with a cleaner definition of priorities.

Dr Funna called for limit on government credit budgetary control and a concentration on revenue generating projects that would set the stage for greater confidence on the part of interested observers in the nation's ability to manage its economy.

The Governor said that the agricultural bank would finance credit in this sector.

He said that the proposed bank would serve as an apex institution in providing assistance to agriculture and make institutional credit source more accessible to farmers.

On the country's money position, the Governor said that Sierra Leone's total foreign exchange reserves at the end of last year was Le17.4 million, representing the equivalent of just over three weeks imports as compared with statutory minimum of three months imports of Le63 million.

Dr Funna said that the combination of weak markets abroad and smuggling of major exports led to a substantial drop in export earnings which amounted to about Le170 million last year as compared to Le221 million in 1980, a drop of 23 per cent.

He disclosed that between July and December last year, the bank purchased about 70,000 troy ounces of gold, 3,882 of which were exported for a value of Le1.6 million.

Plans To Ease Foreign Exchange Problem Outlined

Second Vice-President C. A. Kamara-Taylor has said that Sierra Leone, a non-oil producing country has been equally hit economically by the combination of high unemployment, tight monetary and fiscal policies and general decline in world production and trade being experienced the advanced industrialised countries.

He said that government was deeply concerned about the foreign exchange problem which was a consequence of external economic forces to which everyone had to adjust in the best possible way.

Speaking at the annual Governor's banquet at Hotel Bintumani at the weekend, the second Vice-President said that over the years, the government had formulated and implemented projects that would either save or earn foreign exchange.

He cited the Bumbuna Hydro-Electric Project for which government recently signed a 20 million-dollar loan agreement with the Italian government for preparatory construction works

The realisation of this project, he said, would significantly reduce foreign exchange spent on crude oil for electricity generation.

The Second Vice-President mentioned the recent negotiations on kimberlite diamond mining, which was also a reflection of government's determined efforts to secure the greatest possible benefits from natural resources.

He expressed pleasure at the progress made by the Bank of Sierra Leone in its new role as sole exporter of alluvial gold.

He pledged government's confidence in the bank's board of directors and management. The government, he said, was deeply appreciative of the role it was playing in the formulation and execution of financial policies.

Plan Welcomed

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 2 Feb 82 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "The Governor's Plan"]

[Text] Bank of Sierra Leone Governor James Funna's plan to ease and eventually eliminate the pipeline faced by commercial banks over Importation is welcomed as one definite attempt to deal with a problem that is slowly but steadily ruining commercial business in the country.

Dr. Funna's proposal is for the establishment of a broader based import licence allocation committee that would meet at least quarterly to review applications for import licences.

The committee which would include the relevant Ministries at the Central bank itself, would consider the applications against the background of the government's established list of priorities and the available foreign exchange.

The long and short of this viewpoint as far as the ordinary man sees it is that the Central bank will provide the lead and advice as to the proper allocation of import licences based on the most immediate necessities.

The sad foreign exchange situation drew serious comments from both the second Vice President and the Governor.

It is vital that everything is done to improve this considering that our export earnings dropped by Le51 million in one year alone although this was due to various external factors such as weak markets.

The aspect of smuggling which the Governor also pinpointed as a cause of the drop should however be tackled with a good deal more tenacity if the downward trend should be arrested.

One does not need to be a genius to realise that if all our mineral resources (including diamonds and gold) and our national produce were exported through the right channels, the government would be reaping a good deal more than it does presently.

The Bank Governor's emphasis on agriculture (which will be dealt with in greater detail later) is also in the right direction and will predictably generate new thought patterns that just might activate positive actions.

The basic fact that has been established however is that an all-round effort is being made to halt the financial decline and improve things as a consequence of the national realisation of the difficult straits the country is presently in.

CSO: 4700/724

NATIONAL POWER AUTHORITY IS BORN

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 30 Jan 82 pp 1, 11

[Text] Parliament yesterday approved the establishment of a National Power Authority (NPA) which will take over the functions of the Sierra Leone Electricity Corporation.

The Authority will be responsible for the generation of transmission, distribution and supply of electricity throughout the country and manage the proposed Bumbuna Hydro-Electric Project.

It will be supervised by a headed chairman, Deputy chairman and five other members of a board who will serve a five-year term.

The Minister of Energy and Power, Mr Sembu Forna, who introduced the National Power Authority Act' in the House, assured members of Parliament that adequate guidelines have been made to ensure the efficient operation of the Authority.

Speaking in support of the bill, the Minister of Development and Economic Planning, Dr Sama Banya, disclosed that Government was spending huge sums on fuel power generation. The Kingtom Power Station alone, he said, costs Le250,000 a week on fuel.

Dr Banya said that when the Bumbuna Hydro-Electric Projects was conceived in 1973, it was estimated at 45 million dollars, but at today's price, it would cost considerably more.

He said that when the project was finished, it would minimize Government's fuel costs.

Mr Salia Jusu Sheriff, MP for Kenema South, warned that the history of parastatal institutions had been flooded with disaster with the exception of the Guma Valley Water Company.

He said that such institutions failed because of what he called unpatriotic and non-chalant attitude of certain Sierra Leoneans"

The House was adjourned to Wednesday.

CSO: 4700/724

OIL PACK--MINES MINISTRY CLARIFIES ISSUES

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] The Ministry of Mines has clarified certain aspects of the recent debate in Parliament on the Exploration, Mining and Processing of Mineral Oil Agreement.

The release from the Ministry stated at the weekend that the oil agreement approved last week by Parliament provides that the companies will pay a cash bonus of twenty lebnas per retained square mile or part thereof on discovery of oil in commercially exploitable quantities.

The companies will also pay a cash bonus of five hundred thousand dollars when production reaches seventy five thousand barrels per day for thirty consecutive days; one million dollars when production reaches one hundred thousand barrels per day for thirty consecutive days; two million dollars when production reaches two hundred thousand barrels per day for thirty consecutive days and three million dollars when production reaches three hundred thousand barrels per day for thirty consecutive days.

All bonuses the agreement stressed, will be paid only once when commercially viable deposits of oil are found and when production is sustained at a certain level.

CSO: 4700/724

BRIEFS

AHMADIYYA CONFERENCE--The 32nd Ahmadiyya Conference of the Sierra Leone Ahmadiyya Muslim Mission will start on Friday and ends on Sunday in Bo. It is anticipated that besides the members of the Ahmadiyya community who are to come from all parts of the country to attend the conference, a large number of its well-wishers including Government Ministers, Paramount Chiefs and representatives of various Muslim organizations will also participate in the gathering. The theme of this year's conference is the Application of Islamic Principles and solution for world stability. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Feb 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/724

LITTLE CHANGE EXPECTED OF P. W. BOTHA, 1982 PARLIAMENT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] **PARLIAMENT** gets down to business today with the Opposition Party's vote of no confidence in the Government. However, predictably, there have been hints of reform in the air - as always just before the real business gets under way.

In the past, we could at least reasonably foresee what is in store from various hints dropped at convenient places by all sorts of organs of the National Party. However, in recent years, we have begun to be more cautious in our reading of the situation from such hints - the present situation included.

The reason is not difficult to find. Indeed, while Mr P W Botha took office amidst hopes for reform, while the Prime Minister has gone to the extent of daring the Transvaal congress of the Nats, while he has often been described as bold, there is no doubt that he is only Afrikaner, after all.

And when election time came last year, he, like all before him, cracked under the pressure of Afrikaner nationalism and self-interest.

Being the eternal optimists, we will, however, look at, particularly, the hint dropped by a columnist in the Cape Nat Party organ, Die Burger.

He suggests that the

Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act have to go. He says that the measures are obsolete, and adds: "There is a strong feeling that, no matter how important security considerations may be, the security of all is best guaranteed by positive participation of white and brown on a viable and joint democratic system".

This obviously goes beyond just the Mixed Marriages Act and the Immorality Act, and supports reports of leaks from the President's Council that change to local, regional and national government will be recommended. To further add to this, it is reported that the Prime Minister himself has told the Nat caucus that they had to share power with coloureds and Indians in order to survive.

We have often had speculation about these same subjects. And just as often, nothing has come of it. And quiet rightly, too, for, in the end, the inclusion of coloureds and Indians in government is certainly not going to help solve the complex problems this country faces. It would, indeed, be naive of the Government to hope this will be so.

There is no doubt that any system that excludes the

majority population in this country is bound to fail. And both the coloureds and Indians have recognised that freedom is indivisible, and that their inclusion can only alienate them from the general black population which has been in the forefront of the struggle.

What we do anticipate in this session is a great egg dance by

the Nationalists. They know their system of dividing up the people and the country has failed. They know that black aspirations have to be met if this country is to attain the stability so desired by all. But how to get there still eludes those in power. That is the major problem of South Africa.

Cartoon View

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Feb 82 p 4

[Text]



DET AGE LIMIT RULE PROTESTED

Atteridgeville Council

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jan 82 p 13

[Article by Monk Nkomo]

[Text] **THE Department of Education and Training this week came under fire during the Atteridgeville Community Council for its age limit rule and refusal to admit students who had failed twice.**

In an emotion-charged meeting, the council resolved that a strongly worded memorandum of complaints about these issues be sent to DET.

Mr Joe Tshabalala, chairman of the council, said DET were insensitive in dealing with students.

Mr Z Z Mashao, a senior councillor, said

DET had not learned from what happened in 1976 after they had refused to listen to calls from black leaders not to introduce Afrikaans as a medium of instruction.

"The council has got to lodge a strong protest over the age limit regulation otherwise the issue will set the country aflame once again," Mr

Mashao said.

The department has made a ruling that students who repeated the same class more than twice should not be admitted to a school and stipulated an age limit for each class from primary to secondary level.

Councillors agreed that the age limit would result in a growing un-

employment and increased crime rate in the township.

Mr T Maputi, vice-chairman of the council and a local health officer, said this could encourage child labour in the neighbouring Indian township of Laudium whose residents had the "audacity" to employ 10 year olds.

TAC To Mobilize Community

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Feb 82 pp 2, 4

[Article by Sello Rabothata]

[Text]

THE Soweto Teachers' Action Committee (TAC) yesterday resolved to mobilise the community to decide what strategy should be followed in solving the age restriction regulations imposed on students by the Department of Education and Training (DET).

This was decided at a poorly-attended meeting called by TAC at the Dube YWCA where different black organisations had been invited to help deal with the new ruling.

Issues which were to be discussed at the meeting included:

- The legal implications of the Education and Training Act;
- The legality of the age limit regulation;
- Medium of instruction in schools; and
- Conditions at schools.

It was decided that TAC should initiate and mobilise the community on such things as the circular sent to schools by DET on the age restrictions. It was also resolved that all average students be admitted back to school unconditionally.

The meeting also decided that the TAC should consult with other organisations to deliberate on the matter and make a report-back meeting in four weeks' time.

No Witchhunt--DET

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text]

THE Department of Education and Training says it has no aims of conducting a witchhunt against pupils or to limit their education opportunities through the implementation of age limit regulations.

Mr G J Rousseau, director-general of Education and Training, said in a statement released at the weekend that according to newspaper reports and enquiries received by his department, it appears that a degree of uncertainty and suspicion exists, despite previous explanatory statements.

"It is clear that these regulations and their applications are being exploited by bodies and individuals who do not have the educational interest of the pupils at heart," he said.

"There are clear indications that unfounded suspicion is being sown and unnecessary confusion is being created concerning the aims and methods of implementing the regulations."

There are two aims behind this regulation, according to Mr Rousseau. "Educationally, the aim is to have pupils of the same age-group in the same class. The syllabuses, textbooks and teaching methods used in the class take into account the age of pupils.

"Great age differences in the class have the retarding effect on the normal development of pupils and could create serious disciplinary problems.

"Administratively, the aim is to bring this department in line with other departments of

education. Not to conduct a witchhunt against pupils, to inconvenience parents and children, or to limit education opportunities.

"Pupils who benefit from education offered in schools or who progress satisfactorily without being an obstacle to other pupils, will not be barred from schools unnecessarily."

Mr Rousseau said both the Council of Education and the African Teachers' Association of South Africa (Atasa) were consulted in drafting the Act and regulation and that both bodies approved the final drafts.

He also said the regulations were published in 1981 for general information but were not implemented so as to provide parents with an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the contents.

"In 1982 a start was made with the implementation, but due to the variety of circumstances and factors which may differ from place to place, the method of implementation was delegated to regional directors. Parents retain the right to appeal to the director-general."

"Guidelines for the careful implementation of the regulations in the interest of education of the pupils were issued to regional directors. Every effort was made to enlighten all interested persons and bodies through the Press, the radio and through meetings at circuit and regional levels.

"It was made clear that pupils who exceed the age limits, but who progress normally without interrupting their studies for invalid reasons, will not be affected.

'SOWETAN' REACTION TO STEYN COMMISSION REPORT GIVEN

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

ONCE MORE, this Government has been given an opportunity to meddle in matters which should hardly be of their concern. Not unpredictably, the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media has made recommendations which, if accepted, will mean the end of the (almost) free Press in South Africa.

It has now been recommended that journalists be forced to belong to a "professional" organisation, which would lay down a code of conduct which must be adhered to by all. On that "council" would also be politicians, representatives from magazines, the Afrikaans Press and the English Press.

We do not believe the reasons advanced for such a body are acceptable to any newspaperman. Stripped of all the verbiage, it simply means that the Government believes it is time for a clampdown.

The report quotes Mr Justice Galgut, chairman of the Press Council who said: "Freedom of the Press is not something which belongs to the journalist. It belongs to the public. The public has the right to know the truth. This is the only way in which it can bring a proper judgment to bear

on matters which are basic and important in a democratic society."

While the commission seemingly accepts this principle, it goes on to recommend a vast array of controls which cannot but be seen to be totally against the principle expressed by Mr Justice Galgut.

This report cannot stand the test of objectivity either, for how can its findings on this newspaper (described as "extreme radical", "often denigratory excessive and so anti-establishment that they are in fact an embarrassment to journalism") ever be justified?

How, for instance, can the commission justify the attacks on Bishop Tutu and the South African Council of Churches, and, pray, what have they to do with the "mass media"?

Again, the commission observes: "The numerous restrictions now in force should be visited with surgical procedures to excise malignant or excess tissue in order to retain only those restrictions really necessary in the public interest. The point at issue is whether the will exists to strike the right balance before it is too late".

However, the commission contradicts this by recommending further controls on the Press.

instead of addressing itself to the existing restrictions, most of which are certainly "malignant" and need to be excised.

The commission suggests the "moderate black community of South Africa should be encouraged to establish an independent black Press which truly reflects actual black opinion". Are we seeing here a recommendation for a Citizen-type operation? Does the commission really believe that blacks are so dumb that the Government can determine for them which newspaper to read?

The suggested make-up of the journalists controlling body itself shows which way that body's thinking would go: The magazines are predominantly Afrikaans Press controlled. The Afrikaans Press is Government, and so is the majority white English Press. The politicians would invariably be nationalists. Where, then, is the balance so readily spoken of by the commission?

It would be a sad day for the Press generally, and the black Press in particular, if these recommendations are to be accepted by the Government. We hope that the Government will not find it convenient to accept these simply because that is what they have always wanted to do, anyway.

GOVERNMENT TREATMENT OF SQUATTERS AS 'POLITICAL PROBLEM' HIT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Jan 82 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE PLIGHT of the squatters of Nyanga and Crossroads, which has cast a blight on South Africa for longer than we care to remember, sprang to prominence again this week when officials of the Peninsula Administration Board and police raided about 100 people living in the bushes between Nyanga East and Crossroads.

This continued harassment of squatters has been strongly condemned by churchmen and community workers in the Cape. Among those who expressed strong disapproval was the Venerable Louis Bank, Arch-deacon of the Cape.

He felt deeply concerned at the harassment of people "guilty of no other crime than seeking employment and shelter in the Western Cape." The flow of people to the cities was a natural and inevitable result of economic growth and the urbanisation of the population, he felt.

Mr Tian van der Merwe, MP for Green Point and the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on urban black affairs in the Western Cape, said he would raise the issue in Parliament. Mr Van der Merwe said the Government's action had cast these people into the role of "enemies" of South African society.

"Through Nationalist ideology we are already a divided society. The most regular contact between black squatters and the white Government is not made through people trained in human and race relations, but through policemen dressed and armed as soldiers and officials who are enforcing a harshly racist policy," he said.

We may not be intimately informed about the situational development in the Western Cape. But we have enough knowledge of shack and slum dwellers to make some observations.

Our experience of these people is they are not simply vagrants and gypsies, but most of them hold jobs and have a sensitive respect for law and order. The point is, they have to.

Their circumstances force them to behave properly. After all, they know they are living on borrowed time and that any false step would bring the wrath of local authorities plus the police onto them. So most of the time they try to stick by the law and most often are employed.

These are not the people who should be treated like animals or criminals. They are not only frightened to death of losing jobs and residing in the urban areas, but they realise they would not have any sympathy should they be caught in the

wrong.

They are no vicious threat to the status quo. The squatter problem is indeed not unique to South Africa. They have the same problem in places like Zimbabwe and many other countries in and outside Africa.

The trouble with SA is the problem is not treated as a socio-economic one, but as a political problem. Squatters in SA are viewed as an element that might upset the political apple-cart of the Nationalists.

To add insult to injury these people are in the final analysis South Africans. They can all trace their lineage here to ancient times. Yet we often see foreigners, like those unfortunate Polish refugees, welcomed with open arms by this Government — because they are white.

CSO: 4700/702

FORMER TRANSKEI ARMY BOSS CHARGED WITH FRAUD

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Feb 82 p 7

[Text]

THE former commander of the Transkei Defence Force, Brigadier Rodney Keswa, former chief of staff, Colonel H M Lugongolo, and the third in command, Colonel Ezekiel Fumba, have been committed for trial in the Supreme Court on charges of fraud.

The three, who are facing charges for allegedly defrauding the Transkei Government of more than R31 000, were released on R1 000 bail each for Brigadier Keswa and Colonel Lugongolo, and R500 for Colonel Fumba.

They were detained by Security Police in May last year and kept in custody until November when they were first released on bail.

Brigadier Keswa, who was transferred from the Prison's Department to the army before being arrested, is still unemployed and his position in the army is now being held by the former leader of the crack Rhodesian Selous Scouts, Major-General Ron Daly.

Colonel Lugongolo, who was recruited from the teaching profession, has now gone back to teaching, while Colonel Fumba, formerly of Prisons, is now occupying a top position in the Prisons Department.

At an earlier appearance two months ago, the first two men appeared together in one trial and later appeared with Colonel Fumba.

All three former soldiers were committed together by Mr C E Schutte to face charges in the Supreme Court on May 3

CSO: 4700/702

LACK OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN SOWETO HIT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE news that there are few stands available for private development in Soweto will come as a shock to house-owners and businessmen alike.

The fact that this statement comes from Mr A Rabie, the West Rand Board Administration director, makes the prospect for the development in the area even more dubious.

There is no doubt that Soweto not only needs more land, but also requires the aggressive kind of private development that will make the area viable.

The news comes at a time when even the Government is seeing the merit in having a permanent and therefore developing black population in urban areas like Soweto. There has in fact been cheerful news that the bureaucratic impediments that have made such a situation possible would soon be removed. The private sector was to be encouraged to funnel money into places like Soweto through the building of houses and businesses.

We are not township planners so we cannot take issue with Mr Rabie's gloomy prognostications. The point we can make, however, is that if Soweto is left to go to seed the way it is now, without the injection of private capital, then things are bleak for the future.

Soweto happens to be the barometer by which townships in other parts of the country measure themselves or are measured against. If things do not move here, there will be stagnation and retrogression throughout the country.

It seems to us that everybody is aware of the dire need for the development of urban black communities. Not only does this make economic sense for South Africa but it is the only way to develop a stable black population.

We are almost sure it is possible for Mr Rabie and the boards to negotiate for more land. This should be done with speed for time is slowly running out.

The buck should actually not stop with the boards or community councils, but with the Government. The Government is the architect of monstrosities like Soweto and Langa etc. It is the job of the state, that has since seen through the hypocrisy and the sheer impossibility of wishing away millions of black people, to address this problem as a national one.

Nobody is trying to teach the Nats a lesson, but it seems to make sense to us that as long as the urban black population is here to stay and to grow, then it is in the country's interests that the Government develop these areas.

We will go even further than that, and this might sound like a pipe dream to conservatives. But South Africa is a country that belongs to all its peoples, be they black, white, polka-dotted or whatever. All these people need an equal stake in the development of the country but as long as there are places like Soweto this will never come to fruition.

SOBANTU HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS STAGE BOYCOTT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

MORE THAN 800 Sobantu secondary school pupils in Natal refused to attend classes last week until classmates expelled from the school this week were reinstated.

About 75 pupils, mostly from Standard nine, were ordered by local Department of Education and Training officials to leave the school, two weeks after they were enrolled, because they were not residents of Sobantu.

The department's regional director, Mr Willem Lotz, said he had "far-reaching ruling, which he described as something that would have had "far reaching repercussions" if it was not reversed.

Mr Lotz added that his decision had been

made before the boycott began.

The "undesired" pupils who arrived at Sobantu in search of school places said they came from Edendale and Sweetwaters, where KwaZulu schools are overcrowded, especially in Standard nine.

Nine hundred children are reported to have been turned away from local KwaZulu schools.

The pupils who won a "reprieve" had already bought books and uniforms and the school had accepted their fees. Pupils who

hold Sobantu residence permits identified themselves with the plight of the rejected children, saying "they also had the right to be educated."

Mr Lotz blamed the boycott on the headmaster who, he said, enrolled pupils non-stop. "Standard Nine was supposed to be two classrooms, but my department found that there were already three classrooms."

The headmaster would have to face the music for what he had done without consulting the department, he said.

CSO: 4700/702

DETAINED SISTER OF 'SOWETAN' REPORTER RELEASED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Sello Rabothata]

[Text]

MISS Patience Bokala (19), younger sister of SOWETAN reporter Willie Bokala who was detained under the country's security laws four months ago, has been released.

Miss Bokala, of 1445 Pimville, was picked up by Security Police travelling in four cars at about 1.30am on October 13. At the time of her detention she was said to be detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which allows for 14 days detention without trial. She was later transferred to Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

Miss Bokala yesterday told The SOWETAN that since her detention last year she had been kept at a number of police stations, some of which she did not know. She was first taken to Pretoria and later kept at Jabulani police station, where she saw a number of other detained people.

She said she was only told after a month that she had been transferred to Section Six of the Terrorism Act, which allows for detention without trial for an indefinite period. Among the things she was questioned about were the whereabouts of a number of students who had skipped the country to Botswana.

She told The SOWETAN that she was happy to be released and to be back home again. A number of other detainees were released together with her, she said, but she did not know who they were. She was released without being charged.

BLACK SASH CALLS FOR RELEASE OF ALL DETAINEES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Jan 82 p 4

[Article by Len Kalane]

[Text]

CHURCH bells will toll tomorrow to mark the opening of Parliament — but these bells will toll as a demonstration against the unjust laws of this country, says the Black Sash.

The Black Sash will be holding the demonstration from 7.15 to 9.00 am at various points in Jan Smuts Avenue, between Jellicoe Avenue and the University Fountain, Johannesburg, tomorrow.

Posters will read: "The bell tolls for justice"; "Hundreds banned and detained"; and "Govern justly — without detention".

The bells will toll at intervals during the stand.

In a statement, the Black Sash said it believed Security Laws have subverted justice almost to the point of death; that this was the inevitable result of an unjust and discriminatory policy; and that it was impossible for Parliament to govern either justly or well unless the Security Laws were repealed and the Rule of

Law restored.

There were presently unknown numbers of people either banned or detained. Some of the detainees had already been held incommunicado in solitary confinement for months, without charge or trial, under the present unacceptable security legislation, said the Black Sash.

"Where are those detained? What has happened to them? What sort of treatment is being meted out to them? No one knows and the authorities seem not to be accountable. No-one is exempt from such treatment. No-one is safe."

"We therefore call upon the public to pressure Parliament to abolish the Security Legislation.

"We call upon Parliament to release all detainees; to lift all banning orders; to restore habeas corpus; the powers of the courts, and thus the protection of all citizens; and to introduce meaningful change towards the achievement of a just society."

MATRIC EXAM REWRITE DECISION PROTESTED

Students' Walkout

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jan 82 pp 7, 9

[Text]

STUDENTS at two Umlazi schools walked out of their classrooms yesterday in support of other pupils protesting against rewriting matriculation examinations.

About 800 pupils at the Shaka High School, one of two high schools in Umlazi not involved in the rewrites, walked out at 8.30 when a bell was rung.

They milled around the streets outside while police patrolled the area. Pupils from the Manzolwane Secondary School joined them.

Teachers at Shaka High received letters under the doors of their homes on Tuesday night telling them not to turn up for work yesterday.

Some women teachers were accosted by youths at the bus ranks yesterday and told not to go to school, but most appeared to.

As tension over the examination chaos continues to rise, teachers

decided at three lower primary schools in Umlazi to send their pupils home halfway through the morning.

The schools involved were the Sikhumbuzo, Mafuzela and Buyani lower primary schools.

The Department of Education and Training was expecting 1 482 students around South Africa to sit the history examination again yesterday.

day, 85 for the biblical studies paper, and 340 for the mathematics second paper.

It appeared most of the pupils involved in the rewrites at the Menzi High School in Umlazi arrived to take the test yesterday.

Business economics and Afrikaans are to be written today. — Own Correspondent.

Committee To Report Back on Legal Steps

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jan 82 p 13

[Text] The Ad-Hoc committee recently formed to probe last year's high matric failure rate is inviting all black organisations to a public meeting in Soweto on Sunday, February 7.

A spokesman for the committee, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, said that the meeting will be held at the Orlando DOCC at 2 pm.

He said the committee will report back to the meeting on the latest developments relating to legal steps the committee was mandated to take over the matric rewrite and age restriction rulings of the Department of Education and Training.

At the moment the committee was doing everything possible to put together all necessary information in preparation for the court battle, he said.

Meanwhile, Mr Joop Schoeman, liaison officer for DET, said it was imperative that all candidates from centres that were found to have been involved in exam paper irregularities rewrite the exams.

He said the Joint Matriculation Board informed his department that proof of validity of matric results would have to be furnished if matric certificates had to have and credibility at all.

"As a result of that and of course the thorough investigation we launched after we heard of the exam paper leaks, we found that rewriting would be the most appropriate thing to do," he said.

Principals' Offices Set Afire

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

FOUR principals' offices were set alight and a shop owned by a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, who led the matric protesters in Umlazi last week, the Matric protesters in Umlazi last week, was set ablaze by petrol bombs at the weekend.

The petrol bombs destroyed part of Mr Winington Sabelo's shop, but before the fire could spread to other shops, residents rushed to the scene and fought the blaze.

Earlier last week protesters threatened to burn Mr Sabelo's shop. They marched to the shop at one stage during the demonstrations, but police were patrolling the area.

The offices of school principals that were set alight suffered little damage.

The demonstrators

were protesting against the Department of Education's ruling that 6000 pupils should rewrite some matric subjects because of the leaks of examination question papers last year.

Special buses were arranged to take pupils from exam centres to their homes on Friday because the intimidation of pupils who wrote the exams was feared.

Police and parents guarded the schools where the exams were written.

MAMELODI RESIDENTS IGNORE BOARD'S INSTRUCTIONS

Backyard Shacks Stay

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by Norman Ngale]

[Text]

ABOUT 500 residents of Mamelodi last week unanimously agreed to ignore instructions by the Central Transvaal Administration Board to demolish backyard shacks.

The decision and a call to the Government to build more houses in the township were made by the Vulamehlo Vukani People's Party (VVPP) held in Mr Zikhali Ndlazi's ward.

Mr Ndlazi, president of the party, told the meeting that the board threatened residents about the shacks without even consulting the local community council.

"Our community council is a useless and toothless body which allows the administration board to do as it pleases in the community," Mr Ndlazi, himself a councillor, said.

Members of the Press were shown 44 notices warning individual residents who built shacks in their backyards that if such shacks — or "Zozos" — were not demolished, action would be taken against them.

Mr Ndlazi condemned his council chairman, Mr W M Aphane, for issuing a directive in agreement with the board that residents should demolish their shacks.

"Houses are no longer being built in Mamelodi and children who get married have problems of accommodation. Meanwhile, whites are being provided with flats," Mr

Ndlazi said.

Some women members of his party have formed a committee to campaign against the demolition of shacks and have vowed to take the board to court if it tried to demolish them by force.

Mr Ndlazi told his audience that as from April tenants, who included their grown-up children, would be made to pay a rental of R10 each.

He said because of the housing shortage major children were forced to stay together with their wives or husbands and children with their parents in four-roomed houses.

Drastic Action Threatened

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Monk Nkomo]

[Text]

THE Central Administration Board would take drastic action against Mamelodi township resi-

dents who ignored the call to demolish backyard shacks or "Zozos", says local community council chairman Mr W M Aphane.

He was reacting to the unanimous decision by about 500 residents who vowed at the weekend to ignore the board's directive to demolish the shacks.

Although he was against the board's ruling, Mr Aphane said he was most concerned about people who built and rented "Zozo" houses at exorbitant prices.

He added: "The land belongs to the board and there is nothing we can do. This directive could fall off if the shacks are built for the sole purpose of housing families and not for business. Each case would be dealt with its merit.

"Instead of solving the problem, some councillors call public meetings to discredit me. They intimidate (*sic*) residents to riot. I requested my councillors to submit reports on the number of shacks or Zozos in the township. I am still waiting for that report. My councillors are failing me."

Mr Aphane described as "nonsense" allegations by Mr Zikhali Ndlazi, councillor and president of the Vulamehlo Vukani Peoples' Party, that he had issued a directive in agreement with the board that residents should demolish their shacks.

"I am against this ruling. Right now there are about 3 000 people on the official waiting list for housing. Residents who have received circulars to demolish shacks should come to the office and discuss their problems with me," said Mr Aphane.

At a community council meeting held last week, it was revealed that four local science teachers had resigned from their posts due to the acute shortage of houses.

In an effort to curb the exodus, the council complied with a request by a local ward inspector to build Zozo houses for teachers without houses.

REPORTAGE ON DET RULING ON LANGUAGE TRAINING

Official Languages Dropped

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Sello Rabothata]

[Text]

SCHOOL children in sub A will no longer be taught either of the official languages - English and Afrikaans - because of problems encountered by teachers according to the Department of Education and Training (DET).

The SOWETAN yesterday established that ~~most~~ sub A teachers in Soweto ~~held a meeting~~ with DET's school inspectors where the decision to do away with the official languages for the beginners was reached.

According to teachers who were interviewed, the meeting further decided that the only language which will be taught in sub A would be the child's mother tongue. It was also decided in sub B only one official language, English or Afrikaans, would be taught. The choice of language in sub B will be at the discretion of the school principal.

The teachers said

they requested the Department of Education and Training for this change in the syllabus because of problems they encountered in teaching sub A pupils both official languages.

"Some of these children do not even know or understand their own languages and some just mix all the languages at the same time. You find a child talking in English and Afrikaans without even noticing that he is talking two languages," one teacher said.

A DET spokesman yesterday confirmed the decision and also said this was decided by the Department of Education. He referred The SOWETAN to Mr G Engelbrecht, the department's PRO, who was unavailable for comment.

The regional director of DET in Johannesburg, Mr Jaap Strydom, could also not be reached for comment.

Decision Stirs Anger

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Sello Rebothata]

[Text]

THE DECISION by the Department of Education and Training (DET) to do away with both official languages — English and Afrikaans — in Sub A has been criticised by parents, community leaders and black organisations.

The SOWETAN earlier this week published a story in which DET and teachers disclosed the new syllabus. Some teachers had said they had asked the department to do away with official languages in Sub A as they (teachers) encountered problems in teaching the beginners, who did not even know their own mother tongue.

The Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu) said in a statement: "The idea that Sub A pupils are no longer going to use any of the official languages is ridiculous.

"The problem lies with the teachers or somebody somewhere in power. They want to abort the education of the kids and stifle the as-

pirations of the black man. We of Azanyu urge whoever is responsible for this malicious scheme to abandon it forthwith."

Ms Inna Perlman of the Institute of Race Relations said she believed the sooner kids were taught the 'working language' the better. Most kids seem to pick up easily and this new ruling puts them at a disadvantage. She personally would agree with the introduction of official languages in Sub A as these were the languages they would use in future.

Mr Leonard Mosala of the Committee of Ten said with this system one never knew what was going on in Bantu Education. In past days Sub A used to be a literacy class which prepared one for the future. The whole matter should have been left in the hands of the parents. It was, he said, the parents who knew what they wanted their children to be. It was high time that not all things affecting blacks was decided by Pretoria.

Education System Blamed

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jan 82 pp 8, 13

[From "Joe's Burg" column: "Stuck in the Education Rut--A System Without Hope"]

[Text] "This is disgusting, to say the least," said the voice on the other end of the telephone. "These teachers must be ashamed to admit they cannot teach English or Afrikaans," the voice continued.

All this came so fast I barely had time to get a word in side-way. I managed to ask who the caller was, and she told me she was Ms Ndaba, from Natalspruit.

"I am sorry that I had to burst into you like this. But as I said, I'm disgusted over this decision to stop teaching Sub A's and B's English and Afrikaans," she went on.

I established that Ms Ndaba's first name was Sibongile, and that she was not a teacher, but a saleslady.

Now Ms Ndaba's reaction was not isolated. It was typical of the reaction we got from all walks of life. This time, people did not just believe it was a matter for teachers and other educationists. It was a national disaster.

You see, the whole rumpus came about because it had been established by **The SOWETAN** that teachers at one school had apparently made representations for a change to the syllabus for these beginners. No more English and Afrikaans for them until they reach Standard One. The kids, they said, did not know the difference between the two languages, and it was therefore better to leave them alone.

What a shame! For so-called teachers to tell the world that they are incapable of teaching kids English or Afrikaans is a serious indictment on the teaching profession itself. If they were employed by somebody else, they would have been fired on the spot. That's how damning their admission was.

Now this whole episode reminded me of a friend of mine whose whereabouts I unfortunately do not now know. Always asked what educational level he had achieved, he would reply: "Standard Six, but I read and did not blame my parents."

He certainly did not. For he was as well-read as anybody I know, could speak impeccable English and Afrikaans, and could even shame some graduates with his vast general knowledge on subjects as varied as science and law.

The moral of this story is that we always, as I am about to, blame Bantu Education for the poor teaching standards that now exist in black schools. Yet, if teachers generally had half the sense they ought to have, they would have read and improved their own knowledge and qualifications.

However, that is not the whole truth. Our entire education system is such a vicious circle that to get out of it would require tremendous effort.

Remember the days when people could obtain a "third class pass" in JC? The story then was that you could not proceed to form four with that "pass", but you could be admit-

ted to do a Primary Teachers Certificate. So what happened? The majority of those who got this "third class" simply went and did PH. Out they came at the end (very few failed) and went into the classroom to teach. They battled through private studies to get matric.

Warmed with those certificates, they could then teach at a secondary school. They are now expected to teach kids up to JC — which they themselves could not pass. The result is that the quality of JC's has been dropping by the year, and will continue doing so as long as there are ill-qualified teachers doing those jobs.

Those kids also join the queue, enter teacher training colleges, walk out with a diploma, then enter the classroom.

This is where the problem of these teachers who cannot teach kids English and Afrikaans comes from. Those teachers themselves barely know the languages, and some of them often embarrass themselves by pronouncing words incorrectly or not knowing what the words mean.

So right from the beginning, our kids get a shaky foundation. Nobody can correct structural problems in a building once it is up. Teachers at high school who have reasonable ability and qualifications to match, simply find they cannot teach the kids anything without a great struggle. They either dismiss the kids as plain dumb and give up, or try so hard they themselves end up in the nut house.

Your see, our education system has not been designed to give a good foundation. If a teacher improves his qualifications, he is moved up to higher standards. The lot who remain at the bottom are often always those who are seen as "poor" teachers. In this respect, I must add that there are teachers and schools whose record at the lower level is impeccable. But unfortunately, they are in the minority.

While I would like to mention names of those schools, my view is probably prejudiced because my kids happens to have been at one of them.

Perhaps it is time we changed attitudes towards teaching in lower classes. Perhaps we should pay those teachers higher salaries because of the important job that they are doing, and maybe the better a teacher is qualified, the more necessary it should be for him or her to teach in lower standards.

As for those teachers who have admitted they cannot do their job, they should come out in the open and resign from their jobs. We all know the system is bad, but for them to contribute to its state — making it even worse — is unforgivable. Of course, the powers

that be are just lapping it up. Have those same teachers asked themselves why they get such co-operation when it cost hundreds of lives and thousands injured for those same power to drop the Afrikaans language issue?

While on this subject of education: The other day, a young girl told me she would not be accepted back at school to repeat JC because she had failed. She just happened to be over 16 this year.

Her story, she said, was that she started school at a late age. It was no fault of hers. Her parents took important decisions such as when kids should to to school. Unfortunately, both her parents are illiterate and generally found it impossible to send her to school.

Only when her uncle had decided to send her to school did she start her school career. She had worked hard throughout her school life, and had not failed once. Until now, that is. And so, she is out of school. All she can hope for in industry is a job as a "tea-girl" or some job in a factory with very little prospect of promotion.

What was that about the quality of mercy again?

Pupils Have No Right To Decide Language

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jan 82 p 13

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text]

SECONDARY school students have no right to decide on the language in which they are to do their subjects.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training said yesterday the department has left the choice of language in the hands of parents, in conjunction with their children's school circuit inspectors and regional directors.

He said the department had no policy binding pupils to use any particular language as a medium of instruction.

He denied reports that pupils were forced to do half their subjects in English and the other half in Afrikaans.

The reports arose from a meeting of the ad hoc committee recently formed to probe last

year's high matric failure rate. A speaker in the meeting said Afrikaans was again being introduced as a medium of instruction, "but this time, in a more subtle manner."

The speaker, Mr L M

Mathabathe, one of the teachers who resigned in 1977 in protest against Bantu Education, said students were expected to use the two official languages in a 50-50 basis.

He condemned this as an indirect way of preparing the black school children for a situation where they will find themselves using Afrikaans only as a medium of instruction and English being phased out.

He also said there was no doubt that if parents or schoolchildren were given the choice, no one would choose Afrikaans

as a medium of instruction.

The DET spokesman said people who mattered most in making decisions on languages to be used as a medium of

● The SA Institute of Race Relations has called on all matriculants writing supplementary exams in February/March and June to report to the institute's offices if they require help with their subjects. Classes are held at the institute every Wednesday and Saturday.

Cartoon View

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Feb 82 p 6

[Text]



CSO: 4700/702

LACK OF HOUSING FOR BLACKS HIT

Reports, Plans

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jan 82 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text] SOUTH AFRICA, more than any other country, seems to believe almost religiously in the efficacy of commissions of inquiry solving all its manifold problems.

We have fears that the Viljoen Report, which seems to breathe with reform and improvement, may fall into this optimistic approach.

The Report has recommended the staggering sum of R770-million to implement a "five year plan" to provide at least 55 000 housing units in Soweto.

The plan is included in the committee's recommendations which were accepted in principle in a joint statement by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze and the Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr Danie Steyn.

The Government released a statement with the report and appears to accept most of the committee's recommendations - except for the crucial proposal of subsidies.

That the Government has at least accepted the proposals in principle is somewhat at variance with its usual response - that of throwing out controversial commissions that

are out of step with Government policy.

Even if we are not about to jig with delight, this shows the way to solving problems in other areas where reform and movement are curbed by a stubborn adherence to politics.

Reports and commissions obviously have their uses, sometimes purely to keep debate alive on serious matters. South Africa has unfortunately had such a plethora of commissions that we can be excused for believing this is another cry of 'Wolf'.

What is needed is a more practical approach to problems such as these. Time for talking and investigating is long past. This is the time for aggressive action.

There is real danger that this will be a question of too little too late as long as we procrastinate by pontificating over the shortage of houses for blacks. Blacks need houses, among many other things, as a matter of humane and practical urgency.

The obvious danger in delay is that spelt out by the Human Sciences Research Council that said 75 per cent of the blacks in the country will be

living in places like Soweto by year 2000.

We are forced to raise a number of difficulties that are likely to stop movement. Perhaps the chief amongst this is the sluggish nature of white bureaucracy. Our white bureaucrats, it must be noted, do not only act the way all such

people act all over the show, but they sometimes infuse their own political fuel into what should be reformed.

The Government should make it a matter of urgency that bureaucrats see and understand the necessity of them following the spirit and the letter of its decrees.

Cartoon View

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Jan 82 p 4

[Text]



CSO: 4700/702

BRIEFS

DET EVICTS CARETAKERS--The Department of Education and Training (Det) came under heavy fire at the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Community Council's meeting this week. The council accused Det of evicting school caretakers from their houses in the township and replacing them with teachers and of "increasing the unemployment number in the country." Mr Joe Tshabalala, the council's chairman, said Det was evicting the caretakers from their houses without the council's knowledge. "Det are trouble shooters. They are contributing to the housing shortage in the township and they are creating more problems for the council" said Mr Tshabalala. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jan 82 p 10]

ATTERIDGEVILLE VICTIMS--Graves of victims who died during the 1976 student unrest in Atteridgeville will be cleaned this Sunday, a spokesman for the local branch of the Congress of South African Students announced yesterday. "The move to keep their graves clean is in line with our policy to create a spirit of nationalism and determination among our people," he said. "They died during the struggle, which is still continuing. What has happened in the past should not be forgotten. They are our fallen heroes and their spirits are still with us," he added. Graves to be cleaned include those of Irene Phalatse, Kgomo Ditshego, Patrick Moloto and Solomon Mahlangu, who was executed for his part in the Goch street shooting. A spokesman appealed to students and members of the public to assemble at the local cemetery at 6 am. A service will also be held in the premises immediately after the clean-up. [Monk Nkomo] [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jan 82 p 7]

DR MAMPHELA RAMPHELA--Dr Mamphela Ramphele, who is banned and banished to Tzaneen, has been granted permission by the Minister of Justice to study for a week at the University of Witwatersrand. A close associate of the late black consciousness leader Steve Biko and former member of the banned SA Students Organisation, Dr Ramphele's permission to come to Wits came as a surprise, following two previous applications were turned down. According to sources close to Dr Ramphele, a blanket permission was given to her to study tropical diseases for a week at Wits. During that period she must report to the police daily. The sources said if further permission is granted, Dr Ramphele would have to come to Wits again in March, June and September, to complete the diploma for which she is studying. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Feb 82 p 4]

CSO: 4700/702

MABUZA THREATENS TO EXPEL LUKHELE

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 30 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

TENSION is running high in the Ka-Ngwane Homeland as the Chief Minister, Mr Enos Mabuza, has started taking steps to expel the leader of the pro-unification group, Mr David Lukhele, from the Assembly.

Mr Lukhele has received a letter from the secretary of the Duma Tribal Authority, Mr Joseph Mkhwanazi, notifying him of the pending expulsion and that he should attend a meeting of the Authority next Friday.

The letter was signed by the chairman of the Duma Authority, Chief Jan Mnisi.

Mr Lukhele told *The Observer* that the letter said, as a member of the Assembly elected by the Duma Tribal Authority, he should be withdrawn from the Assembly.

He was asked to attend next Friday's meeting and show cause why such a step should not be taken.

ACCUSATIONS

The letter listed a number of accusations against Mr Lukhele as reasons why he should be expelled.

He was accused of having

voted in favour of a resolution supporting re-unification at an Assembly meeting held at Ka-Nyamazane last December when he knew that Mr Mabuza was opposed to it.

He had also distributed papers calling for meetings without first discussing the matter with the Chief Minister.

Mr Lukhele said yesterday that he would take up the matter with the Duma Tribal Authority which appointed him to the Ka-Ngwane Legislative Council Assembly.

"I intend to take up this issue with the Duma Authority and, if necessary, I will go to court," said Mr Lukhele.

He said the action being taken by Mr Mabuza was designed to intimidate him.

"He has tried to get rid of me by sending his supporters to assault me when I was addressing a meeting at Nsikazi and now he is trying to throw me out of Parliament".

Mr Lukhele said he had

already written to Mr Mabuza advising him to refrain from taking such action as it might result in both of them appearing in court.

He has also advised Mr Mabuza that he (Mabuza) was not conversant with the issue of re-unification with Swaziland.

"In the Ka-Nyamazane meeting, we only voted over the issue of self-rule and not re-unification," Mr Lukhele reminded Mr Mabuza.

Mr Lukhele also told Mr Mabuza that, as a member of the Assembly, he had a right to exercise his discretion as to what he should vote for.

Asked whether it was constitutional for Assembly members to be withdrawn, Mr Lukhele said only if an elected member was under 21, been convicted within the Homeland, South Africa, Namibia or found to be insane.

Another meeting of the pro-unification group is expected to be held tomorrow in Johannesburg.

LECTURER DISAPPEARS BEFORE ARMS CACHE DISCOVERY

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 30 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

MYSTERY still surrounds the disappearance of an accounts lecturer at the Swaziland Institute for Management and Personnel Administration who went missing before arms and ammunition were found in the yard of his house on Friday last week.

A spokesman for the institute confirmed the incident and said the lecturer, Mr P.R. Khomo, had disappeared before the cache was found by prisoners under his hedge.

The prisoners had been assigned to mow grass at the institute and allegedly discovered arms and ammunition under the hedge at Mr Khomo's house.

A spokesman for the Sidvashini Prison in Mbabane said the remainder of the arms may have been found in the house by police who were called after the prisoners had found a

couple of rounds of ammunition.

When *The Observer* reporter went to the institute this week he found that Mr Khomo's family had vacated their house.

No information was available as to where Mrs Khomo and her children had gone.

A spokesman at Police Headquarters refused to comment on the incident.

"It's no use asking me because I will tell you nothing," he said.

Last week, police arrested three suspected ANC men after a car chase in which a third man who was with the two escaped. Their car was found to have been carrying arms.

Meanwhile a South African daily reported that the ANC's representative in Swaziland, Mr Stanley Mabizela, was last month summoned to Zambia for talks with senior ANC leaders.

CSO: 4700/722

BRIEFS

FOREIGN ASSETS DECLINE--Swaziland's net foreign assets declined E9.5 million to E99.5 million last December. This represent a 20 per cent fall from December, 1980, according to the latest figures released by the Central Bank. Government net creditor position with the banking system declined E3.2 million to E52.1. million. For the first time since January, 1979, Bills were issued and were taken up by commercial banks and private sector. Bank credit to the private sector increased E8.3 million to E131.9 million. This is E33.6 million higher than in December, 1980. Total monetary liabilities of the banking system declined further by E6.9 million to E151.8 million, mainly in demand and time deposits which fell E1.9 million to E4.2 million respectively. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 Feb 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/722

FORMER COLONIZING NATIONS TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONTROL NOTED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 29-30 Nov 81 pp 1, 10

[Text] A quarter of a century after their accession to national independence, some African countries are still suffering the after-effects of colonization and isolation from their neighbors. The field of telecommunications is still controlled, in one way or another, by the colonizing countries, in the sense that all telephonic or telegraphic communications between two African countries still go through the former colonial power's capital.

Our own country, Zaire, which is making every effort to achieve independence and sovereignty in every field of national endeavor, is struggling tirelessly to decolonize communications. This is why, pursuant to the telecommunications agreement signed in September 1980 with the Peoples Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and the decisions made at the meeting of the large-scale Zaire-Guinea Joint Commission held in Conakry last September, Zairian and Guinean delegations met last week in Kinshasa and agreed on modalities for implementing the telecommunications agreement. Also, they took the first steps toward a draft convention on postal service.

This Zaire-Guinea dialogue has thus resulted in concrete proposals that can increase the volume of communications on the Kinshasa-Conakry axis, and it has laid the solid basis needed to strengthened cooperation between Zaire and Guinea in furtherance of the desires of the two fraternal states. The joint communique that marked the end of these sessions contains three primary measures to be taken, including a reassessment in light of the upcoming establishment of telephone and telegraph service between Conakry and Kinshasa, a decision to officially open that link in February of next year, and finally the elaboration of a draft convention on postal service that will be reviewed at the third meeting of the large-scale Zaire-Guinea Joint Commission to be held in September 1982.

As one can see, the results of the dialogue between Zaire and Guinea have largely exceeded the hopes of the two delegations. It remains to be seen how these steps will be taken in such a way as to bring even closer cooperation between these two fraternal states which are both determined to consolidate their economic and socio-political independence.

9516

CSO: 4719/426

GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT IN AUTOMATION SEEN UNLIKELY

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 29 Jan 82 p 8

[Article: "Robots Could Sound Death Knell of Third World"]

[Excerpts] The coupling of microprocessor intelligence to modern hydraulic engineering has produced that creature so beloved of science fiction writers, the robot.

The involvement of robotics in the US and Japanese economies presents exciting opportunities to the investor and poses huge additional problems for countries who number people as their greatest natural resource.

Humans are inefficient workers; they require a very narrow range of environmental conditions; they are difficult to train; they leave; get sick and go on strike. Robots are infinitely superior to people for most industrial jobs and their price is falling to the point where it is becoming increasingly cost effective to use them.

Mobilising

There is however, a point about robots that deeply concerns underdeveloped countries. The only way such a country with scarce natural resources and capital can develop is by mobilising the people to produce the goods and services needed. This is the road along which the Western countries gained their development. Long periods of labour for low wages is the only way to develop a country, unless it is rich in oil or gold.

But the robot is on the verge of devaluing the human resources of underdeveloped countries. The price of industrial robots ranges from around US\$60 000,00 for a small machine with five pounds capacity to hundreds of thousands of dollars for larger models. These prices will certainly fall as production volume increases. Given enough volume the price of a robot should be no more than that of a small car, and at that level will undercut almost all industrial jobs, making the human worker virtually redundant.

This process could cut the road that leads to development. Third World countries are having enough difficulty attaining development, but the robot is likely to remove hope. Why should developed countries invest in an insecure place to attain the benefit of cheap labour when unlimited cheap robotic labour is available in their homelands.

Advice

To the international investor robotics is a fine investment area and one that should outperform all others when, and if, the next industrial recovery comes.

To the developed world robotics is a boon that will make them even richer, assuming that latter day Luddites allow it to thrive.

To the underdeveloped nations robotics could be another nail in their coffins.

But Zimbabwe has a chance. If Government would promote the introduction of more automation into certain key areas of our semi-developed economy, then with our strong natural resources base there is a good chance of national progress and enrichment. It seems likely, though, that Government will stick with the illusionary capital of the devaluing worker.

CSO: 4700/723

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